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ADVERTISING CALLED AID TO WORLD PEACE

Effect of Trade on Good Will Stressed by 'Admen' in Berlin Conclave

WOMEN ARE DECLARED NATION'S MAIN BUYERS

Overdevelopment of Technique in Salesmanship Decried by Delegates

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The great rôle to be played by advertising in the preservation of peace was alluded to in nearly all of the speeches delivered at the International Advertising Convention here.

Modern advertising is no longer a local, or even a purely national, adjunct to the marketing of a given product, declared H. G. Hart, managing director of Lever Brothers, London. It is an essential adjunct to international trade, he said. Without advertising, international trade would soon become non-existent. Since the war, he continued, sales and advertising campaigns have increased on a remarkable scale of intensity. As the organization improves, "zone" or small area merchandising gives place to large area or national advertising, and then to international advertising. The effectiveness of advertising has increased as the ultimate cost has been reduced.

"I regard international advertising as the very root and branch of international trade. In stability of expansion and permanence of international trade, he said, lies a very pregnant hope of permanent enduring peace between the peoples of the world.

"I am confident that the international advertiser is helping to break down the evils of chauvinism, insularity and prejudice. In their place he builds up and fosters international good faith and amity."

The international advertiser, Mr. Hart continued, is constantly creating new contacts with all manner of people. Does not this all play its part in the widening of the mental horizon of the peoples of the civilized world? "With boards of directors seeking international expansion, managing staffs engaged in planning, the carrying out of marketing campaigns in half a hundred lands, down to the humblest factory worker producing goods for consumption beyond the sea—with all this, do not

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Venizelos Backs Foreign Minister in Turkish Issue

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, cabling from The Hague, has instructed the Greek Foreign Minister, Andrew Michalacopoulos, respecting the Turkish reply.

The Premier fully agrees with the Foreign Minister insisting on including in the proposition for general arbitration the submission not only of questions of a juridic character as the Turks wish, but of all problems arising from the last negotiations. The Council is to hear Mr. Michalacopoulos' explanations on Wednesday before deciding whether it will be necessary to convoke a permanent parliamentary commission for foreign affairs composed of party leaders, former Premiers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs before a final reply is given to Angora.

TINY PRINCIPALITY GREETS NEW RULER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Liechtenstein, a small independent principality between Switzerland and Austria, much beflagged and in festive mood this week-end, is giving a hearty welcome to its new ruler "Franz the First, Prince of and to Liechtenstein" who succeeded his brother some months ago but who has now officially entered the principality for the first time.

The Prince and Princess were given enthusiastic receptions everywhere which culminated in the capital city of Vaduz where the Prince took the oath, officially welcomed Parliament and later presided at a public banquet. Later the Prince and Princess will leave for a holiday to Switzerland.

PARIS SUBWAY MEN REFUSE TO STRIKE

PARIS (AP)—Communist workmen have attempted to persuade workers in the construction of a new subway here to strike for shorter hours.

The workers refused and a clash resulted in which one man was injured by a revolver bullet and several others were beaten. Police drove out the disturbers, arresting three.

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Latin America on Europe's Heels in Race for United States Trade

Chilean Ambassador

© Harris & Ewing

CARLOS G. DAVILA

Friendship and Commerce Grow Together, Chilean Ambassador Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Efforts by the United States to capture the confidence of the Latin-American republics are already bearing good fruit, and it is not too much to say that old misgivings are yielding to a frank idea of profitable collaboration, cordial and without suspicion."

This is the opinion of Carlos G. Davila, Chilean Ambassador to the United States and an outstanding journalist of South America, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor during Señor Davila's recent visit here to inspect the Chilean naval training ship, General Baquedano.

"In Chile, at least," he continued, "we trust the United States, its Government and its people. We have nothing to fear from them, and we can hope for much of mutual benefit from our good friendship.

United States' Great Interest

"For the United States, the investment of capital in Latin-American countries and the development of its commerce with them is of transcendental importance.

"In 1913 the total commerce of Latin-America was $2,800,000,000, with a favorable trade balance of more than $200,000,000. Some 12 years later, in 1925, the commerce of Latin-America had doubled, reaching $5,000,000,000, with an export balance of more than $500,000,000.

"The trade between the United States and Latin America in 1910 was only $600,000,000 and in 1925 this figure had increased to $2,000,000,000, that is to say, it had more than trebled.

"In the 15 years between 1912 and 1927, the United States sold to Latin America goods amounting to $11,000,000,000 and had purchased from her to the amount of $5,000,000,000.

Trade Rivals Europe's

"The United States purchased last year, in the countries south of the Rio Grande, more than $1,000,000,000 of goods, which is only about $200,000,000 less than it purchased in Europe, which has five times as much population, and of Asia with nine times more inhabitants than Latin America.

"On the other hand, the United States, by purchasing in Latin America, is developing the capacity of its own future markets.

"The investments of American capital in our countries that were $1,250,000,000 in 1910 have reached today $5,000,000,000."

Señor Davila said that he had traveled through 28 states during his two years in the United States, and that everywhere he had found "something like an instinctive orientation of thought and interest toward Latin America."

"The plain man, 'the man in the street,' is sorry for not having thought this way before," he continued. "He is interested in learning Spanish and he tries, in the training of his children, not to neglect in their education, as was done in his, this knowledge of things concerning the Latin republics and their possibilities.

"American business men and statesmen are each day thinking more and more with universal discernment instead of a limited, domestic view."

AWARD IN RADIO ROYALTIES SUIT SET AT $20,000,000

Dubilier Company's Patent Found Infringed Upon by Radio Corporation

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A judgment said to involve approximately 90 per cent of the country's radio manufacturers and an estimated $20,000,000 in back royalties has been handed down here by Federal Judge Hugh M. Morris, in a suit brought against the Radio Corporation of America.

The judgment affects three beneficiaries, Francis W. Dunmore, employed in the Bureau of Standards, Washington; P. D. Powell, former bureau employee, and Dubilier Condenser Corporation of New York, which is headed by William Dubilier, all appearing as plaintiffs.

The decision is the outgrowth of a suit brought in 1927 against the Radio Corporation of America, alleging infringement on patents owned by plaintiffs for the manufacture of instruments for radios which eliminated the necessity of storage batteries and made it possible to operate from the standard residence lighting systems.

Testimony brought out that William Dubilier had been at work prior to 1924 on elimination of storage batteries from radio sets. He went to Washington in 1923 to take out patents for what he thought was a practical method of accomplishing the result and there met Mr. Dunmore and Mr. Powell. They had been perfecting a method along the same lines as Mr. Dubilier. The latter agreed to purchase the rights to the license under the patent and to share equally in royalties.

The first of the attachments was brought out in 1924 and a few companies purchased licenses for their manufacture. The Radio Corporation of America was among those that refused to recognize the monopoly, and in 1927 the Dubilier Company brought suit.

The judgment calls for an accounting of the books of the Radio Corporation for payment of alleged damages incurred by plaintiffs. An application for an injunction restraining the Radio Corporation from using the patent until a full accounting has been made will be filed at once it was said by attorneys for the plaintiffs.

Scouts Adopt Arrow as Symbol of Peace

BIRKENHEAD, Eng. (AP)—Fifty thousand boys trekked out of Arrowe Park as camp was broken and the world jamboree of Boy Scouts ended.

The night was passed largely in leave-taking as the contingents of boys toured the camp and bade their comrades farewell. At dawn they began passing through the park on their homeward journeys to 42 countries.

They took the farewell message from the Chief Scout issued before he left the camp, the keynote of which was, "From now on the Scout symbol of peace is a golden arrow.

"You came at the call of my horn to this great gathering. I sent you back to your homelands across the seas as my ambassadors of peace."

The jamboree was a success far beyond expectations. There were 314,422 visitors. The next world encampment will be in 1933, the place to be determined at a conference in Sulzburg, Austria.

NEW CANADA-MEXICO FLIGHT RECORD SET

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Establishing a new official mark for the "three-flags flight" from Vancouver, B. C. to Lower California, Tex Rankin, Portland aviator, landed his mosquito plane at the airport of Agua Caliente, Mex., 20 miles from San Diego, Aug. 12, just 13 hours 7 minutes and 49 seconds after he left Vancouver.

He covered 1350 miles in his flight, and when he landed had 25 gallons left from the 100-gallon fuel supply he carried aloft. The official timers announced that the flier left Vancouver at 4:40:37 a. m., and they checked his arrival at 5:48:26 p. m. He said he had no trouble on the entire trip.

U. S. OF EUROPE IS PICTURED AS AID TO AMERICA

Economic Union Would Mean Good Customer, View at Institute of Politics

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—A Belgian statesman recently remarked: "The man who has done more for Europe than any other individual is Senator Smoot."

These paradoxical words were echoed at the Institute of Politics when the movement toward an economic union of Europe was characterized as the most significant and promising development in recent European history.

And while Reed Smoot, chairman of the United States Senate's tariff-framing finance committee, was given generous credit for giving new impetus to the formation of a "United States of Europe"—a credit which he himself might be reluctant to accept too fully—this project, it was declared, will not be directed nor will it militate against the welfare of the United States of America.

Hans A. Widenmann, a specialist in foreign investments, associated with the firm of Ludwig Bendix of New York, in discussing the possibilities of such an economic union before the institute's general conference, said that it would be in the best interests of the United States to co-operate, since it was a distinct step toward a more prosperous Europe.

"By No Means Fantastic"

"The project," he said, "is by no means a fantastic scheme. Europe has long needed it and now Europe is going to have it. It is certain that Europe cannot prosper under the economic burden of its multiplicity of tariff walls.

"It sees a way out of this maze through economic unity, and this economic unity will be an instrument of a more prosperous Europe and thereby an instrument of benefit to the United States."

Mr. Widenmann dealt at some length with Germany's present industrial capacity. He was of the opinion that Germany is today at the beginning of an upward trend, and that, while she has not advanced as rapidly as many other nations, she has made a very creditable showing.

Germany needs, he said, more capital, and he believed that she must work to increase her own mass consumption to build that capital. With conditions of peace essential to that end he was confident that the grow-

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Russia Anxious to Aid Zeppelin in Tokyo Flight

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—Departure of the Graf Zeppelin on its flight to Tokyo, the second leg of a round-the-world cruise, has been postponed to Thursday between 3 and 4 a. m. (Wednesday between 9 and 10 p. m. eastern standard time).

Weather reports received during the night indicated a low-pressure area over Siberia moving eastward more rapidly than had been thought. With a day's delay, there was still hope that Dr. Eckener might be able to choose the great-circle route west of the Bohemian Mountains to Koenigsberg into Russia. Even should this hope be disappointed, he must choose a route along the Danube. The Zeppelin officers are convinced another day's wait will prove advantageous.

"I am quite pleased with the general weather situation as revealed by the latest reports," Capt. Hans Flemming, in charge of navigation, told the Associated Press. "The main thing is that there is no general low area all over Europe and northern Asia. We know now we can get through the East somewhere, whether by the northern or southern route, and another day's wait can only improve the situation."

Captain von Schiller, pilot, said the Russian Government was leaving no stone unturned to supply the most adequate weather service possible in view of the rather scant number of stations along the route.

What of Old Car Dump? Ford Asked

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry Ford, as the most prolific producer of automobiles in the world has been asked by Borough President Harvey of Queens to help solve the problem of disposing of abandoned cars.

Professing to see a situation which in time will tax the resources of the nation for its elimination, Mr. Harvey requested Mr. Ford to lend his automotive genius to abating the nuisance of streets and vacant lots littered with discarded automobiles, many of them Fords.

"We have yet to find an effective method to combat this Frankenstein monster," Mr. Harvey wrote. "You have personal knowledge of the conditions caused in most of the nation's towns and cities by the promiscuous discarding of old cars.

"As the most prolific producer of automotive equipment in the world I think your company should bear a large part of the responsibility for the elimination of the abandoned car problem."

Spanish Labor Union Opposes New Constitution as Reactionary

MADRID (AP)—A manifesto to the Spanish people strongly attacking the Premier, Gen. Primo de Rivera, was issued by the general labor union in session here immediately after the convention had refused to accept the Government's invitation to send five representatives to the National Assembly.

The vote was overwhelmingly against accepting the Government's invitation. Observers attach much political significance to the labor union's action. The manifesto opposes and severely criticizes the proposed new Spanish constitution.

"The Spanish people, thirsting for liberty and justice, will not be deceived by false promises of social reforms in the new constitution," the manifesto declares.

The Spanish working classes are becoming stronger and better organized constantly, says the document, and will not forget "our goal is socialization of the country's resources. We aspire to free Democratic-Republican government."

The manifesto maintains the new constitution gives excessive and arbitrary powers to the King, and insists that every Spanish constitution has been bad, but that this is the worst of all.

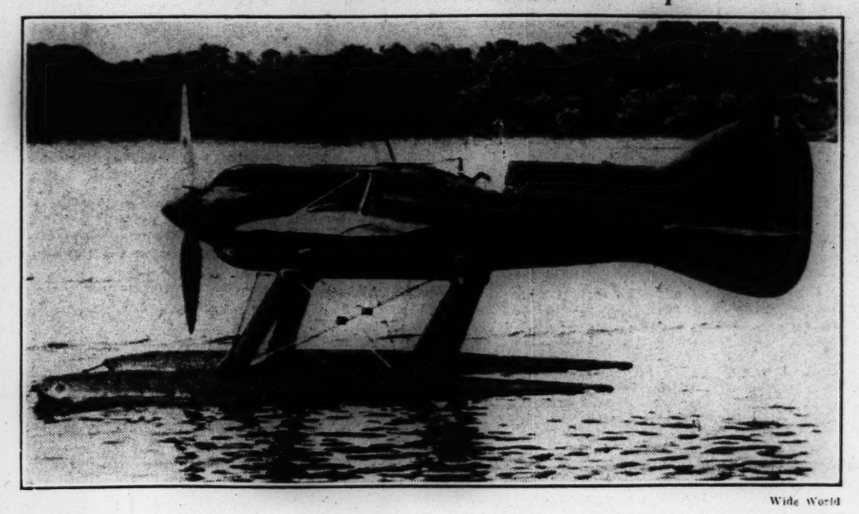
"Under the new constitution the Government can at any time annul the few liberties it still gives the country," continues the manifesto. "There never has been conceived a more complicated and impractical system of greater absolutism than conceived by this new constitution."

DALHOUSIE TO GIVE DEGREES TO ENVOYS

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada, and Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, will each receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the reunion of the Dalhousie University alumni on Aug. 29.

Associations which linked the histories of Nova Scotia and Massachusetts will be the subject of a pageant at the reunion.

American Entrant for Schneider Cup



Wide World

First tests of this 24-cylinder Mercury racer have increased hopes of Americans that it will win the Schneider Cup in the international races for seaplanes at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Eng., Sept. 6 and 7. Thousands lined the Naval Academy sea wall at Annapolis to watch Lieut. Alford Williams, naval flier, who will pilot the plane in the Schneider Cup event, "taxi" the plane on the Severn River at speeds up to 110 miles an hour. The racer has a wing spread of 26½ feet and weighs 4400 pounds, and is expected to make 400 miles an hour. It will probably be the only entrant from the United States.

French Center of Art and Trade in Americas to Be in New York

$50,000,000 Building of 65 Stories to House Every Activity of France; Æsthetic, Practical, Governmental—Work to Begin in October

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The French Government will erect a $50,000,000 French center of cultural and business relations on the site of the Century Theater here.

The 65-story building will occupy the entire block bounded by Broadway, Central Park West, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets and will involve also the razing of Daly's Theater, an apartment house and two buildings fronting on Broadway.

The project, which is intended to add another strand to the historic ties of sentiment and policy between the United States and France, will be carried out by the Palais de France Corporation, 51 per cent of the stock of which is owned by the French Government. The company is directed by the French National Committee of Councilors for Foreign Trade, of which Armande Megge is general director.

Maxime A. A. Mongendre, French Consul-General in New York, will head the advisory committee. Mr. Mongendre said he had nothing to add to the announcement of Henry I. Chanin, secretary and treasurer of Chanin Construction Company, who have been awarded the contracts for erecting the building.

To House All French Activities

The "Palais de France" will house the French consulate, commercial attaché and other official agencies devoted to the promotion of French thought, art, industry and commerce in the United States. It will include also a hotel, exhibition rooms and two large banks.

Negotiations for the sale of the site at a reported price of $12,000,000 and for the construction of the skyscraper were concluded recently in Paris by Irwin S. Chanin, who was accompanied by S. W. Straus, president of S. W. Straus & Co., investment bankers. Demolition of the buildings now on the site is scheduled to start Oct. 1.

On the east, the building will rise 30 stories facing Central Park. This portion, containing 1200 rooms, will be operated as a studio apartment hotel. The office or commercial part of the building will rise 65 stories. The first three floors of the building will be given over to permanent exhibition rooms for French products and will be open to the general public. Representatives of leading French industrial concerns will have wholesale offices in the upper stories. French retail merchants will open stores on the street floor and in the arcade and foyer.

Three floors will be occupied by a permanent international automobile exhibition, which will seek to include the cars of the entire world. An exhibition of automobile accessories will be held in adjoining rooms.

Two Floors Devoted to Aviation

Two floors will be devoted to airplane exhibits and two additional floors will be used for exhibits of boats and small yachts.

A cultural center also will be established in the building, where language, history, literature and contemporary French art will be taught.

"Under government patronage," the announcement said, "the Palais de France will be a great commercial clearing house for quality wares and merchandise. It will be a permanent exhibit of monumental proportions for the exploitation of the world's finest creations of everything appertaining to that culture, beauty, and luxury wherein France has established herself supreme.

"In a general way, outside of that portion of the building which will be used for American uses, the Palais de France will be administered in five principal sections:

"(1) Official agencies of the French Republic; (2) industry and commerce; (3) fine arts, including, of course, the contemporary arts; (4) tourists; (5) hotels, restaurants, apartments de luxe."

Little France in America

Grouping of the French governmental agencies in the building will increase efficiency and help to make the center "a cradle of culture and the center of permanent relations

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Arbiters Urged to Help Solve Cotton Dispute

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Prospects are brightening for an early resumption of work in the cotton mills.

Committees of two employers' organizations have undertaken a discussion of proposals to settle the dispute by arbitration, which course was urged upon them by Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, in an interview with their representatives in Edinburgh last Saturday.

Current discussions relate to the question of fundamentals, and not to the specific means of compromise.

Manufacturers in particular are said to favor arbitration as a solution of the difficulty. J. Percival Davies, Director of the Greenfield Mill Company, believes that arbitration is the only immediate hope for the trade, and suggests as an independent outside arbitrator Dr. Temple, Archbishop of York, who is an authority on economics, and who would command the confidence of both sides.

Another responsible manufacturer favors the Lord Chief Justice, who is a Lancashire man. Terms of reference would include the question: "Are employers justified in reducing wages and if so by how much?"

The cotton towns report that the mills are reopening.

In Defense of the Poldavians!

By Sisley Huddleston

Tomorrow on the Editorial Page

CONCESSIONS AFTER REFORM, NANKING TOLD

Nations Believed United in Refusing Immediate End of Extraterritoriality

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the states concerned are this week making a rather unfavorable reply to the Chinese request for early abolition of extraterritoriality conveyed in a note sent out by Nanking a few months ago.

While each government is dealing with the matter separately, the démarche is the result of concerted action and is stated to represent a similarity of views, though they are probably not identical in expression.

The text of the British communication is not to be published at present unless the Chinese Government desires. But it appears that Nanking has been informed that while Britain has every sympathy with the Nationalist aspirations, abolition of existing safeguards for the lives, liberty and property of foreigners can only come as a result of introduction of the necessary reforms in Chinese legal codes.

British commercial circles strongly deprecate precipitate action, as they hold that disappearance of extraterritoriality at this stage would mean immediate and serious decline of trade.

Sabotage in Manchuria

LONDON (AP)—Further dispatches to the Daily Mail from Harbin, Manchuria, told of a growing tenseness in that city and other parts of Manchuria with alleged Russian sabotage along the Chinese Eastern Railway and Chinese retaliations.

While the military forces of the Soviet Union remained quietly beyond the frontiers, it was said that attempts to intimidate the Chinese into yielding to the Russian demand for restoration of the status of the railway had led to a calculated policy of sabotage.

Movements in Manchuria

TOKYO (AP)—A dispatch from Manchuli to the Rengo News Agency says that, owing to the aggravation of the Sino-Russian situation, the Soviet Foreign Legion, said to be composed of 1200 Chinese, Buriat tribesmen and Magyars, has been ordered to proceed from Verkhne-Udinsk to Kerulun, a point further along toward Manchuria. A Harbin message to Rengo states that Chinese troops are being reinforced on the Chinese side of the frontier near Pogranichnaya.

Chinese Offer Declined

MOSCOW (AP)—L. M. Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has issued a statement announcing that Chinese offers of negotiations for settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute in Manchuria had been declined after the Chinese representative refused to submit an offer in writing.

Belgium Seeks Better Conditions for Its People Working in France

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Attention has been called by L. Thuane, Belgian Consul at Lille, France, to the surprising number of Belgian laborers employed in northern industrial districts of France and the need of further ameliorating working conditions for these people. It is expected that the French Government will take the necessary steps.

Workers who cross daily from Belgium into France, and who are known as "frontaliers," number 40,000 to 50,000, while in Lille alone dwell permanently 100,000. All industrial centers in this area have their Belgian colonies. Some are factory managers, directors of companies, engineers and others artisans. Special traveling and eating facilities have been arranged for Belgian groups in order to make them more satisfied with working abroad.

Growth of Franco-Belgian trade through this region has led to the formation of a Belgian chamber of commerce at Lille, and it is proposed to establish others at Roubaix and Tourcoing, France, with corresponding chambers as well in Belgian cities and towns. The World War undoubtedly produced a tightening of friendship bonds between these two peoples, and the ordinary frontier formalities have been reduced to an insignificant mimimum for the usual travelers. Belgian workers, however, when entering France are impeded by red tape, which it is sought to diminish. The regular worker, for example, has to make an application, which is sent to Paris. Sometimes weeks elapse before his papers are in order.

Belgian officials are trying as well to obtain for Belgians in France the same rights to pensions and insurance which French workmen enjoy, and also the same benefits under the new Loucheur housing law.

COMPROMISE ON YOUNG PLAN BELIEVED LIKELY

Delegates' Hope Increases After Private Talks at The Hague

EVACUATION OF RHINE IN SEPTEMBER URGED

British Delegate Explains Part of MacDonald Telegram He Withheld

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Prospects of the conference have certainly improved, and it seems possible that the optimism of Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, concerning the final result may be justified. At least, that is what is said in authoritative quarters, although the French and Italian delegations still maintain they cannot meet in full the British demands for application of the existing reparation percentages to conditional annuities. France, in particular, refuses to surrender her advantages on unconditional annuities.

Meanwhile, Mr. Snowden sticks to his position, but there is good reason to believe that, if the other delegations make a reasonable advance, Mr. Snowden will go some way to meet them. The German delegation, judging from a speech by Dr. Julius Curtius, German Minister of Economics, before the financial committee, is stiffer than anyone in opposition to any alteration of the Young plan. One might think, from Dr. Curtius's remarks, that German industry is in a far worse position regarding unemployment than British; but experts seem to agree that it has been reorganized to a far greater degree than British industry, and if unemployment is considerable in Germany, that is a transitory phase due to rationalization of the mines and factories, which will finally absorb a great number of the idle laborers.

Export Handicap Is Opposed

Naturally, Germany does not want to pay more cash instead of deliveries in kind, while she is equally opposed to the handicap to her exports which the continuance of the Reparations Recovery Act in the interests of Great Britain would mean. Henri Jaspar, Belgian Prime Minister, intends to bring Mr. Snowden and M. Briand together, and there is ground for hoping the two may meet in the near future. Some mischief has been caused by a rumor that Mr. Snowden kept back the last part of a telegram from Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, which was said to contain a hint to be more conciliatory. The whole telegram was not published, but the last part had no relevance to the conference and was not published for that reason.

Rhineland Issue Discussed

It is regarded here as to the interest of the world at large that the conference should not fail or be postponed, since on its success depends continuance of the Locarno policy of progress toward disarmament, that it seems necessary here to explore every possible avenue that might lead to its success.

Members of the French, German, Belgian and British delegations met to review discussions of the political committee on the Rhineland evacuation. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, wants the date fixed for commencement of evacuation of the second zone in September. He would also like this to dovetail into preparations for total evacuation.

Way to Guarantee British Percentages Fixed at Spa Is Sought at The Hague

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Conditions on which a compromise was being sought between the British, French and Italian viewpoints on reparations, were outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by an authority in close touch with the Young expert committee and government circles here.

It addition to tightening the proposals for reparations in kind, both by reducing the period of 10 years, say to six, and prohibiting reexports, it is hoped to strengthen the guarantee fund which France has to obtain from unconditional German payments so as to lessen the risk of loss to other countries if Germany is unable to discharge the conditional liabilities.

Spa Agreement Causes Debate

Hitherto, Philip Snowden appears to have made no reference to this guarantee fund, and has concentrated on trying to get the French to forgo in favor of Britain a portion of unconditional receipts, of which the Young plan allots France £25,000,000 out of £33,000,000. The most difficult matter to compromise is the question of Spa percentages, which Mr. Snowden wants to keep unaltered, whereas the Young plan provides for revision at British expense. Mr. Snowden's chief objection to the revision is that Britain is thereby certain to lose all chance of recovering any part of £200,000,000 arrears due after setting off her total receipts to date from Europe against the total payments to the United States.

Maintenance of the existing Spa percentages would have given her £37,000,000 of this £200,000,000. An attempt is being made to see whether any portion of this sum can be assured to her in some other way.

An early settlement is not expected here, but there is reason to believe that influencial members of the Young committee told Mr. Snowden

before the conference began that concessions on these lines should be possible.

Major Concessions Needed

It is recognized that more than minor concessions on the part of the French and Italians will be necessary if the conference is to succeed. Possible repercussions of failure in the economic and financial sphere are believed to have been a main topic of Ramsay MacDonald's talk with Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, and Thomas W. Lamont, American banker, in Edinburgh last week-end. The Prime Minister has disclosed nothing. Mr. Norman has maintained his usual reticence. Mr. Lamont, interviewed on his return to London, refused to admit anything except that he and Mr. MacDonald had discussed the philosophy of Spinoza and that on Mr. Lamont's golf at North Berwick had been exercise. Mr. Lamont said he had been pressed by many of his colleagues on the Young committee to go to The Hague, but he thought it unlikely he would accept. He has booked passage to the United States, Aug. 21.

British Favor Evacuation of Rhine Before 1930

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain would like see troops home from Germany by Christmas, if possible, but well-informed quarters in London believed no new fact or decision had been reached on the question of early evacuation of the Rhineland.

The British Government's position in London, or at The Hague, is described as follows: It would like to evacuate British troops before the end of the year, but preferred evacuation to be the result of a general agreement with France and Belgium.

Authoritative observers were unwilling to comment on what would happen if no agreement could be concluded between the three allies.

In general, observers were confident that The Hague conference would reach an agreement on the principle of evacuation at an early date, and on adoption of the Young plan. It was pointed out that the two subjects were being discussed concurrently, because the Germans maintained the Young plan depended on evacuation of the Rhineland, while the French consider evacuation depended on the adoption of the Young plan.

The question agitating all Britain is, "Will Philip Snowden succeed?" The Chancellor of the Exchequer must be astonished at the complete unanimity of the Empire in supporting the Labor Ministry in such a grave question of foreign policy as demanding reconsideration of Britain's share of reparations as fixed in the Young plan.

When the news came here that on Mr. Snowden's own motion the financial commission of the conference had adjourned until Aug. 14, people began to feel easier and believed that the conference, after all, would not break down. The adjournment was regarded here as being intended to give time for private talks among the delegates with a view to finding some way out of the impasse.

Use of Foreign Exchange to Coerce British Denied

PARIS (AP)—Reports in diplomatic circles in Washington that France is using big holdings of foreign exchange in London over Philip Snowden's head in the reparations negotiations were denied here.

There was no information in Paris to support additional reports at Washington that the Federal Reserve Bank had placed negotiable paper at the disposal of the Bank of England as an offset to the exchange "club," but it was said that if this were so, it would be a normal financial transaction despite its political implications.

In Paris it is considered that one of the fundamental reasons for the weakness of British exchange is that assets in England have been poured into the New York money market, where higher rates of interest attracted it. It is considered natural, then, that Montagu Norman, president of the Bank of England, should attempt to reach some protective arrangement with the Federal Reserve Bank so as to take care of any extraordinary calls.

That the recent French acquisition of gold from England was due to a sort of sabotage on the part of the Bank of France has been repeated for several weeks in the British press. This was met in Paris financial circles by the statement that the recent gold withdrawals were purely commercial transactions by banks which found sterling at a point where it was more profitable to ship gold than to purchase exchange. This point, variously estimated at 123.85 to 123.88 francs to the pound, has been touched several times during recent weeks.

United States to Keep 'Hands Off,' Officials Say

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Government was declared by high officials to be maintaining a "hands-off" policy in connection with The Hague reparations conference and to be contemplating no official move to avert a collapse of the negotiations.

Reports which became current in Washington that Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain, would be sent to The Hague were emphatically denied by the highest administration authorities. It was said the American Government has not considered sending anyone to the conference except Edwin C. Wilson, the unofficial observer.

State Department officials did not place any great credence on reports which said J. P. Morgan or Thomas W. Lamont, bankers, who were the American experts at the Paris conference, would go to The Hague to act as mediators.

Conference Result Withheld

THE HAGUE (AP)—No announcement was made here after conferences Aug. 13, between Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Henri Jaspar, Prime Minister of Belgium, and Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Labor.

Almost immediate evacuation of the Rhineland was seen as the result of the most satisfactory talk between the Germans and the occupying powers.

Progress toward a complete accord was sufficient to render unnecessary a meeting of the political committee which had been fixed for Aug. 14.

Public Represented on Cloak Council

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has just appointed three citizens to represent the public on the commission to serve as stabilizer in the cloak and suit industry, in accordance with agreements reached between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the three employers' associations of the industry.

George W. Alger, a lawyer, was named by the Governor as chairman. Mrs. Caspar Whitney, a director of the Women's City Club and a leader in the League of Women Voters, and Dr. S. S. Goldwater, commissioner of health during the John Purroy Mitchel administration, are the other members of the commission.

Mr. Alger, a leader in the development of social and labor legislation in this State, is the author of the Employers' Liability Act and amendments to labor and child labor laws, and made an investigation of the prisons of New York during the administration of Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

In addition to the Governor's appointees, the commission will include Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the clothing industry, and two representatives each from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Industrial Council of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers—and the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, the six latter appointments to be made soon.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Stella Kendig, Dayton, O.
H. G. Kendig, Dayton, O.
Mary E. Stuart, Yonkers, N. Y.
Gladys Tompkins, Yonkers, N. Y.
Flossie Johnson, East Cleveland, O.
Ruth Reese, Long Island, N. Y.
Vernon Johnson, Cleveland, O.
Howard J. Berry, Cleveland, O.
John L. Miller, Rochester, N. Y.
Mildred Z. Miller, Rochester, N. Y.
Ida Ruark, Indianapolis, Ind.
Anna Kemper, Indianapolis, Ind.
Patricia Reese, Cleveland, O.
Nellie V. Gonzales, Elmwood, Neb.
Esther Susan Spicer, New York, N. Y.
Rebecca Rosenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Irene L. Marshall, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Janet M. Comer, Denver, Colo.
Will E. Comer, Denver, Colo.
Florence E. Neustaedter, Roselle Park, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret C. Alberry, Covington, O.
Mrs. Marikella Alberry, Covington, O.
Miss Esther Alberry, Covington, O.
Miss Alice Alberry, Covington, O.
Mrs. E. Alberry, Covington, O.
R. E. Alberry, Covington, O.
Miss Belle E. Rogat, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha F. Salomon, Berkeley, Calif.
Tina M. Summers, Springfield, Ill.
Leach M. Hill, Springfield, Ill.
Garret Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hazel E. Woolsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Nell B. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
Mabel L. Boice, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ruth D. Da Boll, Rochester, N. Y.
Wilson Da Boll, Rochester, N. Y.
Wilson Da Boll Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard K. Pearson, Kansas City, Mo.
Richard K. Pearson, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Thomas Irwin, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Irwin, Toronto, Can.
G. Pheasert, Floral Park, N. Y.
Mrs. G. Pheasert, Floral Park, N. Y.
Arthur M. Doty, Sayville, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur M. Doty, Sayville, N. Y.
Miss Pearl Frances Stevens, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Eleanor K. Lance, Avenel, N. J.
Miss Katharina Reiss, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Miss Katherine Hoch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Harriet Stephenson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucile M. Robertson, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. Edgar Robertson, Milwaukee, Wis.
Milan B. Wallace, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. Emma Noble Wallace, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miss Irene Wallace, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miss Betty Lou Wallace, St. Joseph, Mo.
Felix M. Krembs, Wilton, Conn.
Miss Zana I. Paynter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. E. K. Paynter, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. R. McKirnan, Western Springs, Ill.
Mrs. H. R. McKirnan, Western Springs, Ill.
John Carson Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. John Carson Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Jessie M. Nicoll, Wheeling, W. Va.
J. K. Mayse, Dayton, O.
Anna F. Mayse, Dayton, O.
Elizabeth H. Mayse, Dayton, O.
Hilda Lee Drew, Quincy, Mass.

NAMED FOR FARM LOAN BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reappointment of Albert C. Williams, Texas, as member of the Federal Farm Loan Board was announced by President Hoover. Mr. Williams has served on the Federal Farm Loan Board for a number of years.

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SINO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE ON WAY TO SETTLEMENT

Negotiations on Railway Make Story of International Politics

By HUGH F. SPENDER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The dispute between China and Russia concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway is now happily on the way to pacific settlement.

But a summary of the main events which led to the quarrel may not be out of place, for it throws light on the aims of the new National Government of China and its relations to Russia.

It was in 1896 that the then Chinese Government, desiring to extend its communications in northern Manchuria, decided to construct the railway as a link between the Trans-Siberian line and the railways of southern Manchuria in which the Japanese have an important interest.

China, therefore, signed an agreement with the Russo-Chinese Bank, providing for the construction of the railway, China agreeing to pay the bank 5,000,000 taels and to share its profits or losses. On its side, the bank consented to organize the Chinese Eastern Railway as a separate company, and after 80 years the control was to revert to China. The railway was thus constructed under the joint auspices of China and Russia.

After the war Chinese officials took over provisionally the administration of the line, and the Russian officials were displaced by the Chinese authorities. An arrangement was reached by which a new board of directors was set up, representative equally of Chinese and Russian officials, but with a chairman appointed by the Chinese Government.

Open to Conference

This arrangement was not at all to the taste of the Soviet Government. After further negotiations an agreement was signed at Peking on May 31, 1924, by which Russia agreed to the redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway with capital provided by the Government of China. The future of the railway was to be determined by the two governments in a subsequent conference. This, however, was superseded by another agreement, later in the same year, between the Soviet Government and the autonomous Government in Manchuria by which a Russian, M. Ivanov, was appointed general manager.

This was in fact a reversal of the understanding with the Peking Government, for its object was to modify gradually the Chinese-Russian partnership of the Chinese Eastern Railway with the aim of finally bringing the railway under Russian influence. In short, Chang Tso-lin, then supreme in Manchuria, was sufficiently strong to ignore Peking and play up to the Russians.

But unfortunately for the Russians, Marshal Chang came into conflict with M. Ivanov, who thoroughly disliked the transportation of Chinese troops over the railway without payment. The arrest of M. Ivanov and three Soviet directors followed. But on the Soviet Government addressing an ultimatum to Marshal Chang and the Peking Government, giving them three days to release M. Ivanov and the directors, normal traffic was restored by a new agreement.

Russian Proposal Unheeded

Various other incidents occurred to strain the relations between China and the U. S. S. R., and matters finally came to a head by the arrest and deportation of the Russian officials of the C. E. R. on July 14 of this year. This was regarded as a high-handed action on the part of China, and the Soviet Government described it as a "gross violation of existing treaties." But the Russian ultimatum calling for the restitution of the officials did not this time have its desired effect, nor was the Russian proposal for a conference accepted by the Chinese Government.

It was then that Henry C. Stimson, American Secretary of State, called the attention of the Chinese Government and the Russian Government to their obligations under the Kellogg pact. At the same time, conversations took place between the other great powers, interested in maintaining peace in the Far East.

But it was undoubtedly the hint from Mr. Stimson which produced the greatest impression on both Governments. They began to adopt a more moderate tone in discussing their differences, and what looked at one moment like a serious situation was happily converted into an agreement to discuss the railway question in a more friendly manner.

Attitude Toward China

For the first time, the Bolshevik Government discovered that it had attracted the sympathy of other great powers who regarded the action of China as a dangerous precedent in view of their existing treaty privileges in China. Indeed it is highly probable that the real object which the Chinese authorities had in view was to obtain complete control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the total exclusion of Russian influence in northern Manchuria.

Whether the Manchurian administration or the Nanking Government started this dangerous game does not greatly matter, although it is probable that the Government at Nanking would not have chosen this moment for a possible rupture with Russia.

The moral of the business is that the new Chinese Government is being driven by national opinion in China to demand more and more urgently the abolition of extraterritorial rights.

'Hot Dogs' Cooked in Slot Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRFIELD, Conn.—Munching on a hot frankfurter is to become a more sanitary pastime through the ingenuity of Alexander Flamm, of this city, who has just been granted a patent on a frankfurt slot machine.

The new machine will cook the frankfurter, toast the roll, season the meat, and send it out wrapped in sanitary paper 1½ minutes after a coin has been dropped in the slot, according to the inventor.

Mr. Flamm's invention, on which he has worked five years, is controlled by electricity. The frankfurter is not touched by hands. Five hundred frankfurters and the same number of rolls may be placed in the machine.

OCEAN FLYING BOAT CARRIES 10 ON TEST

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Mildred Johnson of Philadelphia has been informed by cable that the giant Rohrbach Rostra flying boat in which she expects to fly from Europe to America early in September had completed its semifinal test flight. The cable said the plane, in which it is planned to bring 10 passengers across the ocean, had flown non-stop with that number from Travemunde, on the Baltic Sea, to Stockholm and return, a distance of 1100 miles, in 11 hours and 20 minutes.

The route to be followed is Lisbon, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Fernando Noronha, West Indies and New York, with other possible stops at Para, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Miami and Hampton Roads.

CANADIAN TUG HELD ON LIQUOR CHARGE

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont. (AP)—United States customs officials at the Michigan "Soo" are holding the Canadian tug Archie Mack of Thessalon as a suspected rumrunner.

Customs men said that the seizure was made on advices from Canadian officials that the tug had cleared from a Canadian port with a cargo of liquor. When the tug was taken there no liquor was found, the United Staes officers said. Established routes for rum craft have been located, customs agents said, the runners flying between isolated points on the Canadian and American shores of the Ste. Mary's River.

FIVE-DAY WEEK DEMANDED

UTICA (AP)—Demands for a five-day week throughout the State was made in a resolution drafted at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New York State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. New York City carpenters go on a five-day week schedule on Aug. 24, and an effort is being made to have the week uniform in all sections of the State.

WIDER HORIZON FOUND NEEDED BY EDUCATORS

Higher Standards Demand More of Both College Student and Teacher

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Upward of 1,000,000 students are today enrolled in 1000 colleges and universities, pointing to a radical upward and forward movement of the college itself, according to Dr. H. Lamar Crosby, dean of the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania.

These figures show not only a great expansion in the number of men and women taking college courses, Dr. Crosby says, but a considerable change in the personnel and make-up of the student body, as well as in teachers.

"College is now looked upon as a place for practical training for American youth in whatever line of activity the student may be interested," he said.

"The new attitude of the college has received the stamp of approval. As a natural consequence the college teacher must assume an even greater responsibility toward the student than ever before. He must give expert training in the field of his specialty and must bring to his students a liberal attitude toward intellectual interests as a whole.

"In many instances the student will get his first introduction to such a liberal attitude from the college teacher. No narrow training will be sufficient to enable the college teacher to perform this task with a maximum of efficiency.

"For these reasons the teacher should have received, not only a liberal education along college lines, but in studies beyond the level required for the baccalaureate degree. A college teacher may function with success during the process of self-improvement through graduate study and many do so to excellent advantage, supplementing each year their previous training with additional scholastic achievements.

"Indeed, such systematic additions through graduate study are now commonly required of nearly all beginners in the field of college teaching, but to serve most effectively, the college teacher must also have a genuine interest in young people and must have an intelligent understanding of present-day conditions."

FRENCH CULTURAL CENTER IN AMERICA TO BE IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

and economic exchange between France and the United States," the announcement said.

"The Palais de France," it continued, "will be the center of French influence in North America. It will be the liaison between the French producers and consumers of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central America; the products of French national manufacturers, Gobelins, Beauvais, Sevres & Co., will be found side by side with the finest products of French general industries.

"In addition to space requested by innumerable French enterprises that are aware of the importance of the American market, quarters will be allotted to French and American banks, French commercial and industrial enterprises already doing business in the United States, railway and navigation companies, express and freight forwarders, the French National Tourist Agency and others.

"The directors plan to establish in the Palais de France an Academie des Beaux Arts, where, through meetings and conferences, will be taught language, history, literature and contemporary French art, together with authentic courses in modern business procedure.

"The academy will be a powerful factor in cementing Franco-American culture and friendship. The directors further intend to create a conservatory of music and dramatic art, where the principal works of French composers and authors will be presented and taught. There also will be a department of choreographic art, in charge of the most renowned ballet masters of Europe."

Extensive tourist bureaus will be maintained in the building, with correspondents in the chief cities of the country, the announcement said. The hotel portion of the structure will be operated by one of the most famous hostelries of Paris.

Remodeling Prisons to Require Millions

Special from Monitor Bureau

BEACON, N. Y.—Proper functioning of the 11 penal institutions in New York State by making them adequate and habitable will demand an expenditure of $28,000,000, according to Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, state commissioner of correction, following a survey of these establishments. Between $20,000,000 and $22,000,000 is needed for state prisons alone, he said.

In making up his report, which will be submitted to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in about six weeks, Dr. Kieb said that the estimate includes only the expense of improvement and enlargement of property and equipment. With the facts presented and the necessity for heeding them stressed in the recent outbreaks at Clinton and Auburn prisons, he held that it is now up to the Legislature and the Budget Committee to decide from where the money is to come. He said he hoped that the Department of Correction would receive a liberal allotment out of the $10,000,000 available in 1930 from the $100,000,000 bond issue authorized for the construction of public institutions.

Half the reconditioning sum, Dr. Kieb declared, should be used at the Clinton, Auburn, Sing Sing and Great Meadow prisons and the new institution at Attica, the latter requiring about $9,000,000, Clinton about $4,000,000, and Auburn at least $1,500,000.

"In estimating for the physical improvements," he continued, "we are providing for new fireproof industrial buildings to replace the old inflammable buildings, for additional industrial facilities to employ more inmates at useful trades, for more cell blocks and improved living quarters, and for departments and equipment to meet increased prison population and changing conditions."

Dr. Kieb declared that two of the most important items in the program are those calling for provision for a larger number of prisoners, because of the longer sentences imposed and the falling off in paroles. Prison factories are far from large enough to provide work for all inmates, he said, and many are used only in maintenance labor, which not only reduces prison industry returns, but deprives the prisoners of vocational training.

Parachute Jumper Radiocasts in Air

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—A parachute jumper leaped from a plane at an altitude of about 10,050 feet and described to a large radio audience his experiences as he descended.

Officials of the National Broadcasting Company said it was the first successful radiocast of its kind.

The feat was performed by H. C. Bushmeyer, who, on leaving his plane remained in communication with a radio audience until he was 3000 feet above the ground.

He wore a 24-pound transmitter strapped to his chest and a microphone attached to a band around his head.

Hartford, Conn., Named Port of Entry to Cope With Aliens Entering by Air

Possibility of Landing at Brainard Field Showed Need for New Immigration Service—Staff of Five Now Ready to Deal With Aerial Arrivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford has been authorized a legal port of entry into the United States, due to the growing popularity of air travel and the attendant possibility of aliens entering the United States by way of Brainard Field. The Federal Department of Labor has organized a new immigration service bureau at 410 Asylum Street, this city.

Although 60 per cent of the inhabitants of Connecticut are of foreign descent, there was no immigration inspection bureau in the State until Aug. 1, 1928. Prior to that time immigration work had been carried on by the Boston office through its agents, who were dispatched from headquarters whenever an occasion arose where investigation work was required. About a year and a half ago, largely through the efforts of Howard Bradstreet, director of the Bureau of Adult Education in Hartford, and Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, head of immigration work in New England, a branch was authorized for Connecticut. L. L. Martineau, who was then in charge of a similar bureau in Spokane, Wash., was summoned to organize the new office, and under his supervision it now embraces a staff of five people, two inspectors besides Mr. Martineau and two clerks. When the new federal building being constructed here is completed, the immigration bureau will make its headquarters there.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 5776 immigrants were admitted to the country who expressed intentions of establishing residences in Connecticut. There were 1254 alien immigrants who left the country and gave their last permanent residence as Connecticut. A total of 33,241 immigrants came into the country who expressed an intention of residing in the New England states.

RADIO FIRMS CONTEST USE OF WORD 'VICTOR'

NEW YORK (AP)—Suit for an injunction to restrain the Radio Victor Corporation of America from using the name Victor in its radio business has been filed in the Supreme Court by the Victor Radio Company.

Radio Victor Corporation of America was formed by the amalgamation of the Radio Corporation of America and the Victor Talking Machine Company.

The plaintiff asserted it had been using the name "Victor" since 1922.

PRINTER AND EDITOR JAILED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—The editor and printer concerned in the publication of the book, "India in Bondage," by the American, D. J. T. Sutherland, have been sentenced to three months in prison and a fine of 1000 rupees on a charge of sedition.

The men are Ramananda Chatterjee and Sajanikanta Das, who edit and print the Modern Review.

Sea Sled Designed to Cross Atlantic

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—A sea sled designed to cross the Atlantic Ocean at 75 miles an hour and capable of carrying 30 persons and their baggage, is being built at the L. O. Butts shipyard at Quincy by Paul K. Dudley of Fitchburg, assisted by E. E. Groswold of Quincy, naval architect.

The craft will be 40½ feet long, with a beam of 9 feet. Above the sled is a single wing with a 42-foot spread, designed to give lift enough to keep the boat skimming along the top of the water. Three motors, totaling 365 horsepower, will furnish the power, applied through propellers.

The boat will cost about $15,000, Mr. Dudley said, and will be completed in six weeks. He plans to drive it down the coast to Florida and give it a thorough testing before attempting a cross-Atlantic run.

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EDUCATORS URGE DRASTIC CHANGE IN TEST METHOD

British School Examinations Decried in New Education Report at Conclave

By W. W. HILL,
Former President of the British National Union of Teachers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSINORE, Denmark—Severe criticism of the examination system in English schools as out-of-date and often harmful to pupils, and strong commendation for the present move for reform which would provide secondary education for all children in that country marked the report by Mrs. Platt on British school examinations before a largely attended session of the World Conference on New Education here.

Since its last biennial conference, the New Education Fellowship has been engaged in investigating the subject of examinations throughout the world and results are now available for several countries.

The report of Mrs. Platt of England showed that the present examination system in England is at present injurious to education. She described examination for free places in secondary schools at the age of 11 and the first school examination at the age of 16. On the result of a place in the examination, she said, depends the child's chance of secondary education, and, as only a small proportion can possibly be accommodated in the secondary schools, the examination is fiercely competitive in London. Out of 9000 entrants, only 800 can win scholarships.

Leads to Cramming

Examinations are usually confined to English and arithmetic. It often leads to cramming from the age of 7. A special scholarship class, in consequence, exists in many schools. The system, said Mrs. Platt, is out of date and teachers have too long accepted without question the verdicts of examiners.

The efficiency of the school is often judged by examination results, and so new methods and the delight of experiment tend to disappear. The first school examination is the goal of children of the secondary schools, and therefore controls the curriculum for many thousand boys and girls up to 16. It is largely academic in character despite the fact that only 10 per cent of the pupils go to the university.

Consequently a large proportion in the case of girls, more than 50 per cent, do not pass, and are regarded as failures; yet they are not really failures in the general affairs of life.

There was a distinct need for such a reform as would allow all types of ability and not merely the academic to be recognized. Fortunately, the Hadow report had just initiated a reform whereby all children will receive secondary education, and prospects for far-reaching modification of the system in England are in consequence very bright.

Position in Sweden

The position in Sweden was described by Dr. Nils Hanniger. Since the school reforms of 1927 the most serious objection to examinations had disappeared, and now the child was not judged on examination results alone, but on school work as well.

Georges M. Berthier of France said in France examination successes were necessary to pupils who wanted positions. Examinations demand an excess of detailed knowledge. He found, however, that the stimulating effect of New Education gave his pupils power to pass examinations, and this without any modification of New Education ideals, except in the final year before examination.

CURB ON SPECULATION SOUGHT IN COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The Bank of the Republic has circularized all its branch banks and agents urging them to adopt a policy of directing their financial resources to support of commercial and agricultural activities, and to avoid making loans for stock speculations and other purposes which may tie up funds in such a way as to cause a money shortage.

This action by the strongest banking institution in Colombia was taken because of the general economic depression which has existed throughout the country for many months due to inactivity in petroleum fields, low coffee prices, adverse foreign exchange and depressed prices on the Bogota Stock Exchange.

Budapest Welcomes Foreign Students

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The eleventh International Students Congress has opened here with 400 official delegates and 1500 students from the European states and America.

The congress was officially welcomed by the Minister of Education, Count Kuno Klebelsberg, Prof. Arthur Yolland and representatives of cultural bodies, while Budapest citadel was illuminated in their honor. The congress will last 14 days, and the program will include discussion of the problems of university life, especially the means for facilitating student travel and study abroad. Trips to different parts of Hungary have been arranged by the Hungarian Students Council.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Rumanian students, as well as those in other Little Entente states, are boycotting the annual Conference of the International Students Federation in Budapest as a protest against Hungary's campaign for treaty revision.

The annual Students' Conference coincides with the great Hungarian celebration of Saint Stephan's Day, in which visiting students will be given prominent parts. On this occasion Hungary, it is claimed, generally displays an aggressively nationalistic attitude.

Venezuelan Rebels Fail to Take Town

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Venezuelan Federal troops on Aug. 11 inflicted complete defeat on a large group of revolutionaries who attempted to take the city of Cumana, a fruit-trading port about 250 miles east of Caracas.

Government announcement of the encounter said Gen. Emilio Fernandez, President of the State of Sucre, fell "at the head of the Government forces."

Two of the leaders of the attacking force were killed, and all others were captured except Gen. Francisco Linares Alcantara, the First Minister of Interior of the Republic, who has been in exile for several years. The Government captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Government statement said: "A group of Venezuelans living abroad, with the purpose of violating the peace of Venezuela, armed the old German merchant steamer Falke and attacked the city of Cumana."

Britain-Canada Airway Forecast

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Confidence in the development of a transatlantic air route between Great Britain and Canada by way of the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, was expressed by Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of Imperial Airways, Limited, who is in Canada on a brief business trip.

Sir Eric expressed belief that the future would find airplanes equipped with an amphibian gear operating on a regular service. He said the fog in the regions to be traversed should constitute no difficulty for machines fitted with direction-finding apparatus, providing necessary shore stations were erected.

He suggested that floats could be fitted with duralumin treads operated on the caterpillar tractor system which would permit the planes to land upon and take off from rough ice.

Oldest House in Salem

Witch House, Salem, Mass.

Salem Witch House Scowls Down on Neighbors in Heart of City

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The so-called Witch House in Salem is the oldest building in the city. F. Lauriston Bullard points out in his "Historic Summer Haunts" that, save for the preliminary examination there of some suspected individuals, the house, apparently, had no connection with the witchcraft phase of New England history. At the time such people were investigating in its old rooms, Judge Jonathan Corwin resided there.

Slight as its association with the uproarious doings over witchcraft in the hard winter of 1692, the house does have some illusion of having been concerned in gloomy proceedings. It is a scowling frame building, in the heart of the city, at the corner of North and Essex Streets.

Once its front had three gables and wooden pineapples bristled over its windows. At the rear of the shop which has now been added to this historic structure, it is still possible to identify timbers which probably date from its building. But the building as a whole has been subject to many alterations; it was repaired in 1675 and in 1746 the gables gave way to a gambrel roof. They say in the town that part of the front of the present building was also part of the original appearance of the building.

Strangely enough some people call this house "The Roger Williams House," supposing Roger Williams to have lived there in 1635. Legend has it that when, in that year, the General Court at Boston decided to dispense with his company, and sent a vessel to Salem to transport him to England, he fled from the old house into the wilderness, with nothing but a small compass for a guide, and a great faith in the willingness of the Indians to help him on his way to Rhode Island.

It was in March 1692 that the now famous Tituba, Sarah Osburn and Sarah Good were examined before Judge Hawthorne (ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne) and Jonathan Corwin. Before ever the unhappy trio appeared before the bar of justice they had been found guilty in public opinion.

Contrary to the general impression or, shall we say, fiction, no witches ever were burned in Salem for Gallows Hill was a mile distant. No monument commemorates the dark deeds that gave it its name. Nathaniel Hawthorne, writing in 1835, deplored this and believed a stone should be raised there "to commemorate the errors of an early race."

Peru Will Re-enter League of Nations

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Peru decided Aug. 12 to resume full participation in the League of Nations. Peru withdrew from official participation in League activities in 1921 in protest against the election of Augustin Edwards of Chile to the League Council, on which Peru was not represented.

At that time settlement of the Tacna-Arica territorial dispute with Chile seemed far distant.

Last January Peru sent a check for about $30,000 to the secretariat in payment of its dues for 1928 and of 10 per cent of its back dues since 1920.

PARIS (AP)—The return of Peru to the League of Nations has been hailed here as marking a recession of opposition in South America to the Geneva international family.

Chile's term as a member of the Council of the League expires this year, and Peru is being mentioned as possible successor. Its return to full participation probably will weaken the campaign of some northern European nations to cut Spanish-American membership in the Council from three to two seats.

'Duke' Schiller Safe in Wilds of Canada

THE PAS, Man. (AP)—Charles A. "Duke" Schiller, Canadian air pilot who with Thomas Creighton, a prospector, and Jack Humble, a mechanic, set out two weeks ago on a prospecting flight into the north country, along the shore of Hudson Bay, are safe at Baker Lake.

When no word of them was received for several days, officials of the Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Company, by whom Mr. Schiller is employed, dispatched planes to search for them.

The first information concerning the safety of the Schiller party was received from T. M. Reid, one of the fliers engaged in the search for them. Mr. Reid said that on Aug. 10 he had located the missing party at Wager Inlet.

Strike Is Averted in New York Trades

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An agreement re-establishing peace in the building trades industry has just been reached between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council, thereby preventing a threatened strike or lockout of 60,000 men in more than a dozen crafts.

The dispute settled by the agreement had become critical when the Building Trades Employers' Association rescinded a promise to establish a five-day week and to increase wages 10 per cent on August 24. The reason was the failure of the Building Trades Council to arbitrate a dispute involving the Electrical Workers' Union No. 3.

The agreement just reached provides for the restoration of the promise involving the five-day week and the 10 per cent wage increase, and that these shall become effective, as originally agreed, on Aug. 24.

It provides also that the Building Trades Council and all the crafts represented in it submit all disputes to arbitration under the plan adopted in 1903, by the terms of which the union appoints one member of an arbitration board, the employers another, with a third neutral member selected by the other two. The decision of the neutral arbitrator is final and binding.

"The agreement is another victory for common sense and the principle of arbitration," declared C. G. Norman, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association. "We do not hesitate to say that a great deal of the credit for the restoration of peace with every prospect of its maintenance must go to organized labor."

Ford Purchases Pump From Warship Maine

NEWFIELDS, N. H. (AP)—Henry Ford slipped quietly into this little town and bought a pump once used on the battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor in 1898, while visiting a historic machine shop which he wished to purchase.

The machine shop is more than 80 years old and was used for the manufacture of steam engines at the beginning of railroad history in America.

Mr. Ford introduced himself to William E. Sheehy, the present owner, and looked around. Just before leaving he noticed an old-fashioned lathe and turned to Mr. Sheehy with the remark, "That's almost exactly like the one I used when I was 23 years old."

FRENCH NEWS CHIEF HONORED

PARIS (AP)—Leon Renier, president of the administrative council of the Agence Havas, principal French news agency, has been promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. The promotion elevates M. Renier to one of the highest ranks of the legion.

WORLD'S COLLEGE WOMEN REVIEW DECADE'S WORK

Delegates at Geneva Elect Prof. Winifred Cullis of England as President

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The opening session of the International Federation of University Women in the great hall of the University of Geneva was preceded by an informal dinner at the Hotel de Bergues attended by nearly 400 women, nearly half of whom are American.

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Columbia University, and Prof. Caroline Spurgeon of London were close neighbors, while in the presidential chair Dr. Ellen Gleditsch of Oslo University, was flanked by the rector of the University of Geneva, and M. Naef, member of the Swiss Parliament.

Dr. Gleditsch spoke with pride of the 22 fellowships awarded by the federation since its inception 10 years ago and of the great strides being made in interchange of secondary school teachers under auspices of the federation. She also commended the compilation now being issued annually of the names of all important works published in each country, and the members' watchful guard over interests of university women all over the world.

Dame Rachel Crowdy, English woman representative on the League of Nations, later spoke in warmest terms of the work done by the federation in the field of international intellectual co-operation. At a council meeting Viscountess Rhondda presented a report on the openings for university women in trade, commerce and finance.

Although the position in some countries is discouraging, the report on the whole showed progress in all parts of the world toward breaking down barriers which shut out women from the highest positions in business. Professor Spurgeon's paper on "Imagery of Shakespeare" opened up an entirely new avenue of approach to the work and character of great dramatists.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing three years: President, Prof. Winifred Cullis, England; first vice-president, Mme. Shreiber-Favre, Switzerland; second vice-president, Mme. Octave Monod, France; third vice-president, Prof. Westerdyk, Holland. The Carnegie Endowment for the Promotion of Peace, it is announced, has given the federation $5000 in recognition of its work for world peace.

Zeppelin's Visit Popularizes Cheese

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Just what advertising will do has been illustrated here in the last week in connection with a cream cheese shortage. Many people who had never heard of this dainty comestible went to the stores and wanted some.

"Sorry," was the answer of the storekeepers, "we're all out of it but we'll have some in a day or two."

It all came about because news dispatches carried the information that the chef of the Graf Zeppelin had stocked his larder well with cream cheese, some writers even going so far as to delineate the delicateness of this edible. Overnight there was a rush at the stores. But the cheese shortage has passed and there is now an abundant supply although, thanks to the great dirigible, it has reached a new measure of popularity.

KING GEORGE PLANS SANDRINGHAM VISIT

LONDON (AP)—King George has made such excellent progress at Buckingham Palace that he will probably soon go to Sandringham, one of His Majesty's favorite country places.

Bright and sunny weather recently has enabled His Majesty to spend a good deal of his time in walking or resting in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, which are now at the height of their summer beauty.

PANAMA CANAL SLIDE NO BAR TO TRAFFIC

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Four days will be required to clear débris precipitated into the famous Cucuracha slide, Panama Canal, Aug. 12, when 20,000 cubic yards of earth shifted and slightly obstructed the channel. Traffic was not affected.

Officials did not consider the movement important unless it continued. A dredge has already gone to work at the scene.

CANADA'S UPPER HOUSE ALTERED BY VACANCIES

Seats Unfilled by Liberals Leave Parties Almost Equal in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The complexion of the Senate of Canada has been changed by the passing of Sir Edward Kemp. There are five vacancies in the Senate: three Quebec Liberal seats, one Monitoba, Liberal, and one Ontario, Conservative. When these seats are filled by Liberals, the standing in the upper House will be 50 Liberals, 46 Conservatives and one Progressive.

The Speaker is a Liberal, so that the voting strength next session, unless some of the vacancies are filled, will be 45 Conservatives, 44 Liberals and one Progressive, who usually votes Liberal. The Manitoba and Ontario vacancies will not be filled for some time, but there may be some appointments to the Quebec vacancies this fall.

In the House of Commons, a vacancy must be filled by a by-election within six months. In the Senate there is no time limit, and one of the present Quebec vacancies occurred in 1927.

Senator Sir Edward Kemp passed on at Bobcaygeon, Aug. 12. He was Canada's Overseas Minister during the World War.

BRAZILIANS SEEK HOMES FOR INDIANS

SAO LUIZ, Maranhao, Brazil (By U. P.)—Officials of the Indian Protection Service are desirous of obtaining land from the state government of Maranhao, along the Gurupy River, where they can establish homes for the members of the Urubu Tribe of Indians.

It is calculated that the tribe numbers 10,000. Indian Service officials announced all are pacific, and willing to occupy a section of land where they might turn to agricultural pursuits.

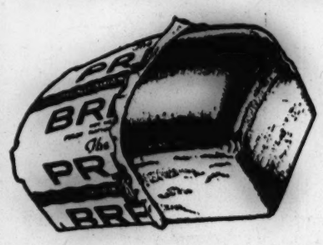
DeLuxe Motor Coach Service
MONTREAL and BOSTON
$9 ONE WAY $16 ROUND TRIP
DAILY 8:30 A.M. and 8:30 P.M. D.S.T.
Operated by
FRONTIER COACH LINES, Inc.
MAIN LOBBY, HOTEL LENOX
Boylston and Exeter Streets Back Bay 7640

The Month of AUGUST
With VACATIONS in Full Swing
TOURING Is the Thing
When in NEWBURYPORT Visit
FOWLE'S
Hot Weather Lunches Served at Our SODA FOUNTAIN
Ices—Sandwiches—Sodas
17 State Street
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 Boylston St. Boston
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON
for fashion and value
Smashing previous sales records—we continue our
August Sale of Rugs
OPEN WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.
an example of masterful weaving
the "Tabriz"
$165
Approximately 9x12
a rug of character regular price $195.00
A rug of gorgeous beauty—in faithful reproductions of the most valued antique Orientals—the originals of which are jealously guarded in Museums. Lustrous, beautifully colored in mulberry, rose, or blues. Colors woven through to the back; machine made.
Servian Rugs
$98.50
9 x 12
Usually $125.00
Seamless high piled—American Oriental construction, long wearing—adaptable to modern decorative schemes. Discontinued patterns enable this price.
Seamless Worsted Wilton Rugs
$105 9 x 12
$97.50 8 x 10
Lustrous worsted wiltons of unusual merit—An unusual August value.
May Be Purchased on Our Budget Payment Plan
our great rug section fifth floor, annex
for instant telephone order service HUBbard 2700

Scott & Company LIMITED
AFTER STOCK-TAKING
SALE
Men's Business Suits and Topcoats (Burberry's included)
Mainly imported worsteds and cheviots in Scott's exclusive patterns, made in our Boston workrooms, reduced to
$39—$49—$59
Original Prices $60 to $80
(plain blues and grays not included)
250 Scotch Crash Suits
$39
Original price $65
Delightfully cool and crisp, in medium and dark grays, with fine silk stripes.
Store Hours 8:30 to 5—Closed all day Saturday during August
Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Mid-Summer SALE of FINE GROCERIES
Pure and Delicious For Children's Lunches!
Peanut Butter 1 LB. PAIL 18c LB. BULK 15c
Choice Cuts—Delicious to Serve For Summer Lunches!
Lunch Tongue ARMOUR'S CAN 39c
Just the Thing For a Summer Salad!
Asparagus Tips 2 8 Oz. CANS 25c
Finest Mustard Adds Flavor to Cold Meats!
Mustard PREPARED JAR 9c
Improves Your Baking!
Royal BAKING POWDER 12 Oz. CAN 45c 6 Oz. JAR 23c
Full Strength Apple Cider Vinegar!
Vinegar GAL. 55c ½ GAL. 33c
Just Chill and Serve!
Grapefruit CAN 19c
A Special Summer Cookie With Delicious Icing!
Honey Jumbles SUNSHINE LB. 23c
The Favorite Summer Beverage!
Ginger Ale RADIO CONTENTS ONLY 2 LARGE BOTS. 25c
No More Flies—With Flit!
FLIT 16 OZ. CAN 59c 8 OZ. CAN 39c
PRIZE BREAD

"It's Electrically Baked"
Prize bread is the ideal loaf for sandwiches—slices thin—will not crumble—and keeps fresh longer.
LARGE LOAF 8c
Prices in This Ad Effective in Boston and Vicinity
Matches
Double-Tipped—Strike Anywhere
6 LARGE BOXES 20c
P & G SOAP
White Naphtha Laundry Soap
10 BARS 39c
Palmolive Soap
3 BARS 19c
White Line Washing Compound
Lightens Labor—Whitens Clothes
POT. 17c
FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

DUTY ON SHOES AND LEATHERS STAYS IN BILL

Senators Try to Please Both Farmer and Manufacturer —Wool Rag Tax Attacked

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Turning its attention temporarily from sugar to shoes, the Senate Finance Committee in its tentative decision to follow the House bill in retaining a duty on hides and leather with compensatory rates on shoes, again found itself between the upper and nether millstones of the manufacturers' demand for "adequate protection" and the probable protest of consumers against paying more for a commodity which touches the family budget almost as closely as sugar.

If the House rates of 10 per cent on hides and 12 to 20 per cent on leather according to grade, are retained or increased as the farm organizations desire, a compensatory duty of about 20 per cent ad valorem would be necessary to meet the demands of New England shoe manufacturers.

The problem faced by the western senators is to decide whether the additional cost of shoes to the average farm family will not outweigh possible profits accruing from a tariff on hides.

Opposition Evident

Enough opposition to placing leather, hides and shoes on the dutiable list developed during the committee session to indicate that an effort will be made on the floor of the Senate to return all three items to the free list.

The chief competition with the domestic shoe industry comes from manufacturers in Czechoslovakia, who after operating factories for several years in Massachusetts to learn the secret of the alleged supremacy of American-made shoes, set up establishments in their native country which could turn out shoes made by American methods but with the advantages of cheaper operating costs.

Importation of these shoes, chiefly of the "woven sandal" type so popular with women in recent summers, has increased rapidly during the last three years. It is said that a pair of them can be retailed for $2.98 and still bring a profit to the manufacturer, while it costs the Massachusetts factories $3.25 to make a similar type.

It is pointed out that the proposed tariff would affect chiefly the very low priced shoes and the expensive models of men's shoes imported from England.

The Democrats, who so far have found their chief target in the increased sugar rates, are ready to prove to the farmer that a tariff on hides and leather is no legitimate part of the farm relief plan if it increases prices on a commodity as common as shoes through the medium of a "compensatory tariff" to the manufacturer.

Walsh Attacks Duty on Rags

David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, denounced the increase in the tariff on wool rags as voted by the Senate Finance Committee as a "shocking example of what special interests are trying to do with this tariff."

He contended that the increase to 24 cents in the duty on wool rags and waste which are used in the manufacture of cheap clothing would bear heavily on the New England manufacturers who mix this raw material with cotton to make suits retailing at about $20, and on the lower salaried class of consumers.

"The argument for this prohibitive rate is that if we shut out wool rags and waste, the American people will be compelled to wear clothing made of virgin wool and thus increase the demand for domestic wool," he said.

"That would be a splendid argument if the workman with a large family, who must have some woolen clothing, were able to pay $75 or $100 for a suit of clothes. The proposed decrease in the basic duty on raw wool from the 35 cents in the Hawley bill, to the present 31 cent rate is helpful to New England's manufacturing interests, but its effect is entirely nullified by such unjustifiable increases as that on wool rags."

Taxing the Big Sugar Bowl

Every day brings new estimates of the cost of the sugar rates in the House bill to the American public. Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, made an estimate of $225,000,000 annually, only to have it topped by an estimate of $443,000,000 in the experts' report obtained by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in connection with his study of a sugar bounty.

The same report indicated that the cost of the present tariff is $293,000,000.

"Congress will never pass a burden of $443,000,000 to the consumer," Mr. Borah predicted.

Mr. Harrison insisted that the sugar industry is now receiving more than adequate protection from the Government and that a "small number of sugar beet companies that produce 75 per cent of the sugar beet production in the United States are now making and have consistently made large profits from their operations."

MAIL ORDER HOUSE MENDS FLAT TIRES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—One of the world's largest mail order houses here has announced, as an added service, that it will respond to emergency calls from motorists by sending a representative immediately to repair automobile tires purchased from the company, to replace them and to inflate them—all for a very nominal fee.

A fleet of service cars has been established. The Chicago area is within a radius of 20 miles of the downtown business district and a slight additional charge is made for calls outside this region.

CALLES AT ROYAN

PARIS (AP)—The Mexican legation has been advised by telegram from Royan that former President Calles, now residing in France, has arrived there and begun a program of golf, motoring and sea baths.

United States of Europe Viewed as Good Customer for America

(Continued from Page 1)

ing economic interdependence of nations is contributing a powerful force to international security.

Debt Cancellation Favored

Failure of the United States to meet the delicate reparations situation in Europe, with a radical reduction, if not cancellation, of the debts was sharply criticized by Dr. Andre Siegfried, French economist; George Young, Labor member of the British Parliament, and Dr. William E. Rappard of the University of Geneva.

Dr. Siegfried, in a fervent and extemporaneous address, said that he did not think "that the sacrifices should be made by all the people of all the nations except the millionaire taxpayers of the United States." Dr. Siegfried did not criticize Philip Snowden's reasons so much as his manners at the Hague conference.

Both Dr. Rappard and Mr. Young spoke in a similar vein with respect to debt cancellation though perhaps less vigorously, and their views followed the invitation of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the institute, for the foreign guests to feel free to make their honest opinions known.

Canadian-American Issues

The round table discussion of Canadian-American relations touched briefly upon the problem of rumrunning on the Canadian border, and it was the opinion of Dean P. F. Corbett of McGill University that "in general the Canadian sentiment is for enforcement and that there is no great sympathy in Canada for the rumrunner."

With respect to the fact that Canada has thus far declined to lend any active support to the American Government in the latter's efforts to check the smuggling of liquor over the border, Dean Corbett said, that "a really effective enforcement of any law or ordinance would involve an expenditure greater than the Canadian Government or people are prepared to spend for the enforcement of a law of a very rich neighbor at a time when Canada herself is still paying a heavy war debt."

Great Britain's position at the Hague conference on the Young plan continues to win considerable support from speakers discussing the general problem of interallied debts and reparations.

Constant Concessions

Prof. Jacob Viner, conducting the general conference upon this subject, characterized Britain's record as "one of real and constant concessions." He submitted the view that criticism in the United States of the stand which Great Britain has now taken with respect to the distribution of the payments under the Young plan, is highly indelicate, and suggested that if America wished to make an actual contribution to the easing of the situation there should be a "mild reduction of American demands upon the Allies."

Prof. Herbert Heaton of the University of Minnesota, whom Professor Viner introduced as a man who "had sampled all the parts of the British Empire and finally settled in an American university," backed Philip Snowden in his contentions but felt sure that some compromise would be forthcoming.

Professor Heaton emphasized that Britain's criticism was not directed against the two really important contributions of the Young committee, which were the fixing of the total payment and the designing of the machinery for the making of those payments.

Like American Action

It was Professors Heaton's view that the attitude which Great Britain has taken in this matter is causing the same kind of surprise which arose when the United States rejected the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations in 1920. He believed that the surprise in both cases resulted from a lack of first-hand knowledge of the factors which were influencing developments at the scene.

Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey's round table on disarmament is still devoting itself to the historic aspects of unsuccessful disarmament conferences.

"The resulting effect on disarmament," the Rear Admiral said, "after 10 years of intense effort since the World War may well challenge faith and confidence in future activities of the same nature, at any rate with the same methods and along the same lines."

Admiral Hussey brought his presentation of the subject as far as Ambassador Hugh Gibson's suggestion before the sixth session of the League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission for agreement upon a "yard stick" and new formula for measuring equivalent naval strength, and stated that he was going to try to steer clear of these immediate questions because, he said, such comment with negotiations in progress might embarrass the President.

War Surmounted

"Western Europe has overcome the war."

Such is the concise conclusion reached by Dr. William E. Rappard of Geneva after a close and detached study of the trend toward international co-operation in Europe during the last decade.

But there remain, Dr Rappard is convinced, three essential conditions which must be fulfilled before the final step in the process of political reconciliation can be considered accomplished.

Thus, he holds that some equality in armaments will have to be established, if possible on or near the plane of the vanquished, that all German territory will have to be evacuated, and that all reparations payments will have to be completed or liquidated—the latter achievement, he says, being possible whenever the United States says the word.

But these necessities do not constitute Europe's greatest unsolved problem. This problem, which casts its unmeasured shadow over the future is, in the words of the Geneva professor and former League of Nations official, "the Bolshevist Colossus standing on the very threshold of the old continent, a terrifying and dismally sad figure of impotent violence and inhuman fanaticism."

This great state, Dr. Rappard declared, potentially vigorous and powerful, but actually "benumbed by false doctrines and paralyzed by excess of intrigue, has as yet proved quite unamenable to all forms of wholesome and constructive international co-operation."

Will Russia Co-operate?

"To ask whether it will soon sincerely join in such co-operation is to ask whether it is likely soon to reform its internal policies. For one thing is obvious: As long as the rulers of the Soviet Union feel obliged to keep up the hopes of their followers by holding out to them the prospect of a world revolution, prepared and favored by Moscow, they can be neither willing nor acceptable partners in the great enterprise of peaceful reconstruction which is being attempted in Europe and which can succeed only if based on mutual confidence and good will."

The varied protectionist policies of post-war Europe have resulted in commercial negotiations resembling international war more than international pacific co-operation, Dr. Rappard pointed out, stating that the World Economic Conference, summoned by the League of Nations, hoped to put an end to this state of affairs and restore economic peace.

The high tariff in great multiplicity is a stumblingblcok, he said. "That it is contrary to the economic interest of Europe as a whole, and contrary both to the economic interest of each of its 27 constituent national units that most, if not all, of them should be carrying on an ill-disguised commercial war with each other in the vain hope to attain every day a more impossible state of self-sufficiency, even the most dogmatic of American producers will readily recognize," Dr. Rappard concluded.

The growing realization of this truth in Europe, especially in the light of America's prosperity, internal free trade and external skyscraping tariffs, explains the increasing demand for some sort of European customs union.

Advertising Called Aid to Peace at International Parley in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

we become more and more members one of another?"

The international advertiser, he said, is bound to study each problem afresh. Many unknown factors must be studied before advertising can be applied in the existing conditions of a given country.

The great majority of advertising agents have given far too little attention to the study of foreign markets, he believed. Through lack of preliminary investigation a wrong note is sometimes struck, dooming a whole campaign to failure. But it is frequently remarkable how quickly a country responds to really sound modern advertising and marketing methods, he added.

Mr. Hart urged that advertising—in particular international advertising—while fertile in imagination, should be sincere. "Be scrupulous in expression," he said, "you may know more than you say, but do not say more than you know."

Needs of Women Consumers

Among the speakers were also representatives of the consumer and the merchant. For the consumer Mrs. Christine Frederick, director of the Applecroft Experiment Station, Greenlawn, Long Island, said that in the United States 80 to 90 per cent of all articles needed by the family are purchased by women.

Thus it happens, she said, that business men who take the pains to study the whims and wishes of women customers are the most successful. The manufacturer, she said, must be willing to investigate how his products will help the woman customer to solve her household problems. He must make an analysis of the buying and housekeeping habits of women. He must not forget that women are less interested in the exact composition of the material of their household goods and machinery, but that they are far more interested in learning how many hours it takes to prepare a dinner. Therefore women should be in the advertising departments. She welcomed the fact that a German League for Advertising Women was about to be formed.

Robot System Not Wanted

Joseph H. Appel, director of publicity for John Wanamaker, New York, speaking for the merchants, said that advertising may catch the attention and lead the customer to the store with full intent to buy, and then comes the test—does the store square with its advertising in merchandise prices and services?

Mr. Appel opposes the introduction of too much technique in conducting.

The test of the store is always in its merchandise, its prices, its service, he said. If a store sets up a "robot system," acting without intuition and experience, it becomes a machine and not a personality. Business cannot be formalized to the extent to justify its inclusion in the family of exact sciences. Business requires a meeting of problems by experience, knowledge and intuition, and thus qualifies as a profession. The merchant, he said, is not merely an agent of the manufacturer. He is an independent merchant representative of the consumer public.

Advertising has already taught us the inter-dependence of business at home; it can teach us the interdependence of nations, said Bennett H. Chappel, vice-president of the American Rolling Mill Company Middletown, O. Business is charting the way that some day governments will follow, he said. Can advertising bring us nearer to the millenium of peace? he asked. "It surely can if we can measure the size of the job and plan accordingly."

Censorship for Protection

Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, speaking on advertising censorship, said it is primarily for protection of the reader. The confidence of the intelligent reader is the most valuable asset of the publisher. The greater the confidence he can establish among intelligent persons, the more worth-while is the space of his columns. In making up a financial statement of a newspaper item, confidence represents tangible definite worth. But, Mr. Wiley continued, censorship should not be advocated merely to increase the value of advertising space.

Censorship is the duty of the publisher to his readers. It is his obligation to do his utmost to see that his readers are not defrauded. A newspaper or magazine should not have a high standard of character in news and editorial columns and a low standard or none at all in its advertising. It is difficult to see how a publisher can reasonably expect his news to be believed and trusted.

If he accepts no responsibility for the advertisements in the columns adjacent, he publishes both news and advertising and thus establishes his responsibility for both.

The publisher, Mr. Wiley continued, is not financially responsible for the statements made by advertisers, but the publisher can, and should, see that the only firms admitted to his columns are of a kind which guarantee their statements.

That places a guarantee upon the shoulders where it belongs. "Good advertising," I predict, "will practically eliminate the bad. Honest advertising has powerful forces working on its side." The public, too, is on the side of truthful advertising, he continued. Any product untruthfully advertised cannot endure in the long run. Advertising, Mr. Wiley concluded, is too important a part of our business life to be treated carelessly."

Anti-Vivisectionists Plan to Nationalize

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A campaign to organize anti-vivisection societies in every important city of the United States has been launched, the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society announces.

Clarence E. Richard, who was president of the Illinois society when it conducted its campaign in the State legislature this year for a law abolishing the practice, has resigned to give his time to the wider field of organization. He expects to spend two years in the national campaign.

Societies already exist in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Oregon, Washington and California and there are five in Canada, said Mr. Richard.

CHILE IS FIFTIETH NATION TO BAN WAR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Chile has deposited with the State Department its instrument of adherence to the general pact for the renunciation of war, it was announced at the State Department.

This brings the total number of adherents to the pact to 50.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 17

Vocal Duo

Two Troupers (WJZ Chain). In spite of shrinking funds and Atlantic City hotel bills Marcella and Helene still sing. 10:30 p. m.

Two Pianos

Piano Twins (WEAF Chain). Lester Place and Robert Pascocello. 7:05 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WEAF Chain). Old and new favorites and light classics. 11 p. m.

Rythmic Music

Musketeers (KOMO, KGO). Walter Beban directing. 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketch

May Day Celebrations (CBS). Frad Browne and his "Nit Wits" hold their festivities four months late. 9 p. m.

Financial

Babson Program (CBS). Harry Salter's orchestra plays favorite music of the president of the Welch Grape Juice concern. 8:30 p. m.

Band

Goldman Concert (WJZ Chain). The last of the series this summer. 8:45 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Male Octet (KDKA, WHAM, WREN). "When Good Fellows Get Together." 10 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Sorrento Serenaders (CBS). Neapolitan folk songs. 8 p. m.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). "Go 'Long, Mule," included after many requests. 8:30 p. m.

Nights in Spain (NBC Pacific). Max Dolin's orchestra and soloists in all-Spanish concert. 7 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Carlton Boxill, tenor; orchestra direction Hans Barth (Gold Spot—WJZ Chain). Mostly popular. 6:30 p. m.

Cavalcade (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Big parade of week's microphone stars. 8 p. m.

Joseph Hornik's Orchestra (Temple—NBC Pacific). 8 p. m.

Troubadours (NBC Pacific). Ballads and classics by orchestra, organ and soloists.

Orchestral

Black and Gold (WEAF Chain). Larghetto, from Beethoven's "Symphony No. 2." Selection from "The Desert Song." 6 p. m.

Phil Spitalny (WEAF Chain). Arrangements of favorite songs. 7:15 p. m.

Detroit Symphony (WJZ Chain—except key station). Liszt's "Les Preludes" in concert directed by Victor Kolar on Belle Isle. 9 p. m.

Request Program (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Includes: "Bumble Bee," "Tambourin Chinois," "Lost Chord" and other popular favorites, as well as Nathaniel Shilkret's "Skyward"—which precedes talk on aviation. 9 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Mr. Laurier succumbs to the prevalent fashion of playing "Pomp and Circumstance." 11 p. m.

Hollywood Bowl Concert (NBC Pacific). Los Angeles Philharmonic directed by Eugene Goossens for last time this season. 8:30 p. m.

CANADIAN CROP ESTIMATES

The Canadian wheat pool estimates the condition of wheat in western Canada at 52.8 per cent of normal, compared with 53 per cent on July 25; oats 43.3 per cent, compared with 48 per cent; barley 50.8 per cent, compared with 53 per cent.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 18

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., by WEEI, 590kc-508m.

PROVIDENCE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., by WJAR, 890kc-370m.

NEW YORK — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-500m.

BALTIMORE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WCAO, 600kc-500m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; 7:30 p. m., by WMBC, 1420kc-211m., joint auspices six Churches of Christ, Scientist, Detroit.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

CINCINNATI — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WKRC, 550kc-545m., auspices, First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WEOW, 1310kc-229m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1220kc-246m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

TULSA — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PRINCE FLIES FROM FRANCE

LONDON (AP)—The Prince of Wales arrived at Hendon airdrome, in North London, Aug. 13, by airplane from Le Touquet, the French coastal resort, where he spent the week-end. The Prince made the trip both ways by air.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

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2. 1100 miles a minute.
3. King's Chapel, Boston.
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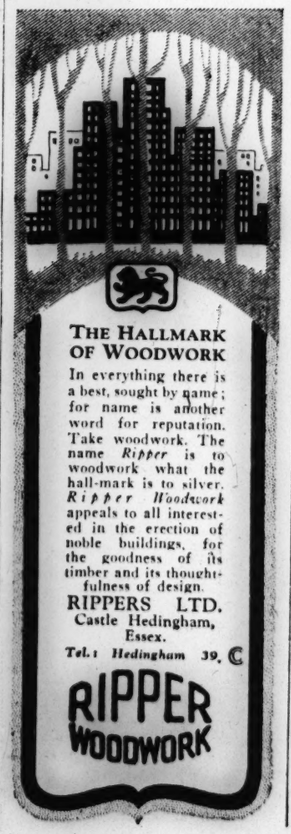
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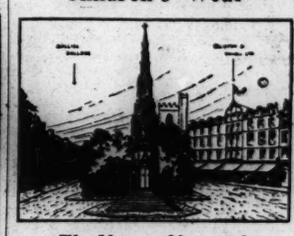

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NEGRO PROJECT TO ABANDON BIG COLLEGE SYSTEM

Good Education in Home Communities Urged at National Conclave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—The great task facing Negro educators today is decentralization of the present large colleges for Negroes and the carrying of practical education to boys and girls of the race in their home communities, Dr. John B. Watson, president of the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical College of Arkansas, told some 1000 Negro instructors from over 20 states, gathered here for a convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Discussing the teaching of trades in Negro schools and colleges, Dr. Watson declared that "it is impossible to teach a Negro youth of 20 or 21 how to use a hammer and saw"—a job he should have learned 10 years earlier.

The speaker declared that most of present-day negro colleges are little more than high schools. The transfer of practical education from the colleges to high schools, where the Negro masses will be reached, is the goal to be attained if education is not to be limited to a select few, he declared.

The same condition, he said, obtains in home economics instruction, as well as farming. The Negro girl has been taught to read and write, but little attention has been paid to training her to keep a clean and tidy household. Good white homes have been in the past about the only source of good training for Negro girls, and this method cannot be called an ideal incentive, he said.

Turning to agriculture, Dr. Watson said: "For his own good and the good of the South the Negro man must be taught farming." Practical farm training can be taught to the community leaders through the schools, he declared, and these in turn can transfer their information to the Negroes among whom they live.

He criticized the training of Negroes in some of the less useful mechanical arts in which there is little demand for their services after they learn. He cited the example of his own school where, he said, he had prevailed on the directors to reject large investments in expensive machinery in equipping a new $700,000 plant now in process of construction.

He told of his Arkansas institution of 200 acres, including a practical demonstration farm and eight well equipped buildings, where, he said, the ideal of every Negro farmer as a small landowner rather than a tenant was being sought.

Adults Use Leisure to Attend School

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Thirty per cent more grown people went to school last year than the year before, figures compiled at the Bureau of Education show. In 1926-27 200,000 adults were enrolled in classes and that number in 1927-28 rose to 260,000.

The increased attendance in adult schools, the bureau believes, is largely due to increased leisure of the American worker. Officials see it as an indication that such leisure will be to a considerable degree used for study. "Whenever men are free from the necessity of putting forth all their efforts for immediate objectives," they say, "they begin to think of more remote and ultimate objectives."

Increased attendance of parents in schools is followed by a greater effort to keep their children in school, the bureau finds.

MORE FLY TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—Colonial Airways announced that more people traveled by air between New York and Boston the week ending Aug. 10 than ever before. The total for the 28 trips was 180, the previous record having been 149 during the week ended June 15.

READER REVOLT URGED AGAINST NEWS OF CRIME

Virginia Institute Continues Crusade for Elevation of Press Standards

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The attack on the playing up of crime in newspapers was continued at further sessions of the Institute of Public Affairs and the audience cheered and applauded a plea for a readers' revolt against further standardization and vulgarization of the press.

At the same time, the institute heard William M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture, describe the new $50,000,000 farm association, the United Growers of America, which is to function for fruit producers as the Farmers National Grain Corporation functions for wheat growers, under the Federal Farm Board. In still another address, Edward N. Hurley, war-time chairman of the Shipping Board, described the rise since of a new "financial democracy" based on the diffusion of stock ownership among 15,000,000 citizens.

Discussion of the alleged "vulgarization" of modern newspapers which began with an attack on crime news, was extended to include magazines, books and the whole era of the motion picture and radio, in which the institute audience was told that individualism would survive the so-called "machine-age" but that it would require a readers' revolt, and a revaluation.

Beauty Turned to Vulgarity

The central figure in the discussion was Sherwood Anderson, novelist, who recently left New York and purchased two small town Virginia weeklies and who described how vast newspaper presses of great mechanical beauty and ingenuity in the modern American city are being used for no higher ends than to disseminate lurid details of crime and scandal.

Drawing a striking contrast between the mechanical magnificence of the printing presses themselves and what they were asked to print, Mr. Anderson told how an editor of a New York daily showed him through his magnificent printing plant and revealed at the end of his visit that the monster machines were actually turning out the sensational story of a recent murder.

"The machine has triumphed" exclaimed Mr. Anderson. "Newspaper publishing, like magazine publishing has become a great industrial enterprise. Man made these machines to make newspapers. Can he make contents for them equal in fineness and power to these machines, can he rise to the nobility of his own machines?

Vulgarization of newspapers, he insisted, had come through a desire to increase sales, in which a major element among editors was to "play safe." Mr. Anderson argued that vulgar and banal prints are insufferably dull, and declared that a revolt of individualists would overturn them. It was this revolt and revaluation which Mr. Anderson urged.

Survey of Farm Situation

Turning from the subject of the newspaper and the publication of crime news, which is being continued in a round-table discussion under Victor Rosewater, former editor of the Omaha Bee, the institute membership listened to a swift survey of the whole farm situation by Mr. Jardine, in which he took up the hopes and purposes of the vast new $50,000,000 fruit marketers group with which he, Julius H. Barnes and other prominent people are associated.

The new marketing co-operative will be built up to work with the newly established Federal Farm Board, he said, which has $500,000,000 as a revolving fund to help the farmer. Already a subsidiary grain corporation has been formed, and the United Growers of America will attempt to apply similar "big business" methods to the marketing of fruit and vegetable crops.

By indirection, Mr. Jardine explained how his body would work, in citing the recent experience of grain farmers who threw their wheat on a falling market in which the price dropped as low as $1 a bushel. Today, he pointed out, wheat sells as high as $1.57 a bushel and it was due largely to the advice and warning of the grain marketing corporation to farmers that the price was raised and the flood of wheat to market was got under control.

Centralized Sales Agency

"The United Growers will be bigger than any co-operative now in existence, and will attempt to unite within itself the task of centralized sales agency for co-operative dealing in fruits and vegetables, he said. Instancing cases of high prices of fruits in New York, Mr. Jardine said that until better marketing methods are found such costs will continue high, and the demand for fruits and vegetables will not be satisfied. It is the task of the big new farm groups, under the Federal Farm Board, he said, to apply business methods to the marketing end of agriculture.

Mr. Jardine made no pretense that the new marketing organizations will be the ultimate solution of the farmers' problem. "The trouble with farming," he said, at one point, "is just that it isn't profitable enough." The job of the efficient farmer is to cut down production costs, he said. Although farm output has increased 20 per cent in 10 years, farm efficiency is still low and improvement in efficiency will inevitably force more of the marginal farmers from the farms into the city.

Edward N. Hurley, who was former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission as well as head of the Shipping Board, declared that the recent wide diffusion of stocks among the people would automatically solve some of the vexing problems of big business, and introduce an element of democracy into corporation government.

"As the number of stockholders in corporations approaches the number of voters at the elections, it is inevitable," he said, "that new modes of political thought and new forms of political and social control are developing."

15,000,000 Owners of Stocks

The development cuts both ways, Mr. Hurley said. It makes the executives of big business more interested in the feelings of the man in the street, and it makes the man in the street less eager to support the corporation "baiters" in State Legislatures or Congress.

Citing estimates that there are 15,000,000 owners of corporation stocks already in the country, he said: "It already is evident that this diffusion of ownership is not only bringing about new conditions in politics, but also is resulting in a new form of direct popular control of corporation management."

The number of stockholders cited by Mr. Hurley was questioned by M. E. Dimock, University of California, who said the figure of 15,000,000 included many stockholders who are counted twice or more times. He also asked if the owners of these stocks have power to control the management of companies. Sr. Thomas H. Reed, University of Michigan, said that stockholders, like voters, were frequently indifferent to their duties of governing; but declared that there is bound to be an increase in regulation, with a growing socialization, as time goes on.

United Growers' Program Includes Lower Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The United Growers of America, the $50,000,000 farm co-operative just organized, will endeavor to substitute co-operation for competition among fruit and vegetable associations. This policy along with efficiency marketing methods, will produce lower costs to the housewife and more money for the farmers, it was declared by Arthur R. Rule, chairman of the organization committee.

"There have been some 1500 small co-operatives in the vegetable and fruit business, for most part in competition with each other," Mr. Rule said. "We intend first to get these co-operatives to co-operate with each other.

"Many of these organizations now ship to city markets without knowing what the others are doing. The result is that some markets are oversupplied and some suffer shortages. United Growers plans a steady distribution by adequate comprehensive knowledge of the markets."

Denial from the Federal Farm Board in Washington that it had indorsed the new organization brought from Mr. Rule the explanation that he had not meant to imply the United Growers had received specific approval as an organization.

Wool Marketing Agencies Invited to Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—All of the wool co-operative marketing associations in the country have been invited by the Federal Farm Board to send representatives to Chicago early in October to form a nation-wide producer-controlled marketing agency.

The board announced this plan after conferences with the National Wool Marketing Council and other wool co-operative organizations. The decision is in keeping with the board's policy that co-operatives handling major commodities must unify under a common program.

The question of giving financial aid to the wool operatives out of the boards present $150,000,000 revolving fund was considered but no action was taken. A wool advisory committee will be selected from the personnel at the Chicago meeting, it was decided.

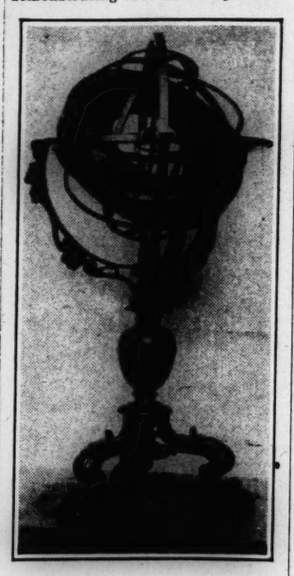
Exhibition Showing Part Played by Italians in Natural Science

Treasure Houses Throughout Italy Send Valuable Displays to Florence, Presenting Unusual Opportunity to Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

THE first Italian "History of Science Exhibition," inaugurated in Florence in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, and which is to remain open until October, affords a unique opportunity for studying the progress of natural science through the centuries, as well as demonstrating the immense part Italian genius has played in the field of natural science as in the field of art.



Sphere With Brass Circles Showing Relations of Solar System, the Earth in the Center, the Sun Around It, According to Ptolemaic System. On Display at the Florence History of Science Exhibition.

When the idea of such an exhibition was first entertained, several years ago, the original intention was to limit it to a display of the Tuscan works and discoveries alone. The project, however, developed and extended to include the scientific work, past and present, of the whole Italian nation, and a magnificent exhibition is the result.

Heretofore, although many universities and institutions were rich in scientific relics and manuscripts, no steps had ever been taken to bring all together, or even to take stock of this vast patrimony. The present assembling together of treasures from many sources not only offers an opportunity of study to the many visitors, of all nations, but also affords means of cataloguing and estimating the treasures of experimental science possessed by the various cities.

In future, students will know just where to turn for any specialized research. For this present exhibition is but one item in the program which its organizers have formulated. They purpose, as the president, Prince Ginori Conti, stated in his inaugural address, to publish a great catalogue of the history of science in which will be listed not only all the exhibits of this exhibition, but also all existing in Italy or abroad which shall serve to complete the history of Italian natural science and show the exact contributions which Italy has made to the world in this field. This catalogue, including more than 3000 biographies, analytical indexes arranged both geographically and according to subjects, and amply illustrated, will remain as a valuable work for consultation by students of the history of natural science.

Permanent Collection Planned

A further intention is the foundation of a permanent Museum of the History of Science in which shall be assembled instruments, models, manuscripts and other relics of past study and experiment, many of which have long lain neglected in garrets or cellars, and of which the partial collection, in the present exhibition, indicates sufficiently clearly the vastness of the sum total, through centuries of scientific research.

It is hoped that this Museum may be established in Florence, which seems especially destined to be the home of such an institution, when it is recalled that it was the city of Leonardo da Vinci and Galileo Galilei, of Evangelista Torricelli and Domenico Viviani, of Paolo Mascagni and Francesco Redi, of Paolo Toscanelli and Amerigo Vespucci, and that here that Academy of the Cimento, founded by the pupils of Galileo in 1650, had its seat.

The collection now assembled is of great interest, and rich in priceless relics of the past, as well as manifestations of all branches of scientific activity of today. Here are the instruments of Galileo, including one of his first telescopes with which he discovered the satellites of Jupiter, and many of his writings; there, a celestial sphere of Viviani's upon which are delineated the constellations with the symbolic figures which represent them. There is the barometer of Torricelli, the mathematical and astronomical compass conceived by Galileo; facsimiles of the famous "Codex Atlantica" of Leonardo da Vinci, in which that great natural scientist and engineer—that pioneer of aviation who wrote "There shall be wings," and bent his energies to realize this ideal of lifting man above the earth—drew and annotated his endless projects for flying apparatus and for innumerable other works of natural science. Associated with these are models of parts of the flying machine as conceived by Leonardo, and faithfully reproduced, from his designs, by the workers in the Industrial School which bears his name. There is the "pantelegrafo Caselli," the instrument with which, 70 years ago, the Abbé Caselli transmitted pictures from one place to another, an instrument which was the precursor of that developed by another Italian, Guglielmo Marconi, in our own day.

Follows Unfolding of Thought

In this exhibition one follows the patient studies through centuries along innumerable lines of thought and activity; in mineralogy and botany, in physics and astronomy, in the study and recording of seismic phenomena; in hydraulics and topography; and along all the lines of speculation and practical experiment, invention and research.

Then, as well as the learning and experiment of the past, there is the activity and achievement of the present. Separate pavilions are occupied by the Ministries of the Army, Navy, Public Works and Aviation, and here modern inventions may be studied in a series of admirable exhibits, photographs, models and documents.

There are models of airplanes, hydroplanes and airships and aircraft of every kind, with records and relics of the flights of such distinguished Italian airmen as De Pinedo, Del Prete and Ferrarini; magnificent photographs taken from the air, and all that can elucidate and display the progress of Italian aviation.

In the naval department there are models of ships of every kind, from that of Christopher Columbus to the most recent types while one dark room is devoted to every kind of luminous signal, from the old simple lighthouse to the perfected revolving or intermittent lights, two wonderful mechanical models reproducing the entire systems of luminous signals of varied force and intermittent varicolored lights of the Gulf of Naples and the Straits of Messina. One of the most interesting exhibits in this section is the little radio set with which Biagi, the heroic radio operator of the Italia, established and maintained those communications which led to some members of the Nobile expedition being located and saved.

The public works and intercommunications display the progress of telegraphs, telephones, radio and hydraulics as applied to irrigation, and to the reclamation and improvement of important territorial zones.

D. N. L.

EQUITY NEGOTIATIONS HALTED TEMPORARILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Negotiations for the settlement of the controversy between the Actors Equity Association and the Association of Motion Picture Producers are at a temporary standstill.

Frank Gillmore, Equity president, has issued a statement regretting that made by Miss Ethel Barrymore, vice-president, saying it gave an erroneous impression of the negotiations carried on between the producers and Equity. No settlement was reached with the producers at any time, he said, the producers having presented a counter-proposal not acceptable to Equity. He said he had not attempted to present a solution.

NEW YORK GIRLS ASKED TO PLAN MODEL BUDGET

Contests Are Designed to Stimulate Orderly Spending

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Girls who "make ends meet" on salaries ranging from $15 to $35 a week will have a chance to tell how they do it in a contest in budgeting sponsored by 215 organizations here.

The contest, which closes on Sept. 20, is being held to stimulate habits of orderly spending and also to provide data useful to girls, employers, personnel directors, economists and social workers, declares Miss Adeline Evans Leiser, chairman of the contest committee. It is sponsored jointly by the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, of which Mrs. Oliver Harriman is chairman, and by the Bowery Savings Bank.

The competition is divided into four groups: (a) for girls earning from $15 to $19 a week, (b) those earning $20 to $24 a week, (c) those earning $25 to $29 a week and (d) those earning $30 to $35 a week.

A prize of $50 will be awarded for the best plan submitted; a second prize of $25 for the best plan in each group, and three additional prizes of $15 each. The prizes will be awarded at the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries early in October.

The contest is open to any self-supporting girl or woman working or living in New York City. If she lives at home she may enter only if she is paying a reasonable amount of board.

The budget should cover expenditures for one full year and should represent what the candidate considers the best budget apportionment for that income, although it need not show actual expenditures.

Judges in the contest are Miss Marjorie Kinney, supervisor of clothing courses, School of Household Science and Arts, Pratt Institute; Miss Lillian Locke, instructor in clothing budgets, Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Mrs. Mary Brooks Picken, fashion writer and teacher of fabric stylists.

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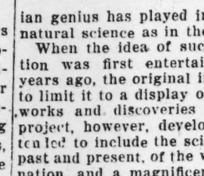
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Women Ship-Owners and Traders of the American Colonies

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

IN EARLY New England, foreign trade was naturally one of the chief commercial interests, and it is not surprising that this business was one which appealed keenly to colonial women. Discussion of foreign trade went on all about them, and they joined not only in the discussion, but in the actual trading. There were no huge trading companies in those early days, and many a kindly ship owner was willing to share his profits with any of his neighbors who chose to intrust him with a small investment.

Many women of the time were, of course, actively engaged in business of various kinds and had money to invest as they saw fit, but even women who did not go daily to some place of business carried on outside work of one kind or another at home. Braiding straw, knitting stockings, selling eggs or butter, spinning and weaving were some of the ways in which Canadian maids and matrons earned a little money of their own, and many of them saved their earnings to be used in foreign trade. A large sum was not necessarily required, and indeed there is a record of one young woman who sent a pair of earrings with the request, "Please ask Captain Oliver to carry them for me if he thinks they will fetch anything to the Vally of them; tell him he may bring the effects in anything he thinks will answer best."

Alice Morse Earle, commenting on this episode in her interesting book, "Colonial Dames and Goodwives," says: "One of the 'effects' brought to this young woman, and to hundreds of others, was a certain acquaintance with business transactions, a familiarity with the methods of trade."

Mrs. Grant Ship Trader

Mrs. Sueton Grant was perhaps one of the most capable of the early women ship owners and traders. Her husband's business included interests in a number of ships and relations with mercantile houses in England and on the Continent. She took over all of these responsibilities and carried them on successfully for many years, at the same time attending to her home and the education of her children.

In one case, when she had a litigation on hand and large interests were at stake, she discovered that her lawyer was not working in her interest. She herself went to the courtroom, explained the situation to the judge and asked permission to argue her own case. In "Reminiscences of Newport" is found this account of the result: "The dignity of the woman and her clear, business-like address to the court moved the judge, who allowed her to lay her case before the jury; this she did in a manner that left no doubt as to the truth of her statement, and the jury, after a short deliberation, gave her a verdict."

She passed through some trying experiences at the time of the American Revolution, and showed wonderful decision and ability. It is said of her that she received from everyone the respect and deference due to a thorough business man, though she was a woman."

Operated European Packet Line

But among the feminine ship owners and traders of the early days, Margaret Hardenbroeck De Vries is one of the most outstanding figures. She has been called "perhaps the most enterprising of all the Dutch colonists, male or female" and with good reason, for she not only owned and operated a goodly number of merchant ships, but she also established what was probably the first packet line between Europe and America. Mrs. De Vries made trips repeatedly in order to superintend the buying and selling, and also in the position of supercargo, and on one of these trips she met Frederick Philipse, a passenger on her ship, on his way to attend to business affairs in Europe.

In 1661 she married Mr. Philipse, but the idea of giving up her business interests evidently never occurred to her. Indeed, it is said that it was through her keenness and thrift, and her thriving business, as well as through the success of Mr. Philipse, that the two became the richest couple in New Amsterdam, and indeed in the whole colony.

Keen and far-sighted business women were these Colonial dames, alert to the needs of their times and finding interest and success in doing their part to meet these needs.

[This is the third of six articles on Business Women of the American Colonies. The fourth will be published next Tuesday.]

Tea Room Dinner for 25

MENU

Split pea soup au croûton Saltines
Baked ham with raisin sauce or
Braised beef with vegetables
Mashed potatoes
Fresh buttered beets
Iceberg lettuce—French dressing
Pineapple-tapioca pudding or pumpkin pie
Postum

Split Pea Soup

Soak over night one quart of split peas in 3 quarts of cold water. Drain off the peas, put to boil 3½ quarts of water to which add 1½ quarts of ham, corned beef stock or 8 bullion cubes, 2 small onions and the soaked peas. Cook until the peas are very soft, about 1½ hours. Rub through a sieve and thicken with ½ cupful of flour which has been rubbed with ½ of a cupful of butter. Bring to the boiling point and add salt and white pepper to taste. Finish by adding 1 quart of hot milk.

Croutons

Take several slices from a stale loaf of white bread, cut them into half-inch dice and toast them to a light brown in a moderate oven. Use on top of each portion of pea soup.

Baked Ham With Raisin Sauce

Soak overnight one nine-pound ham. In the morning place the ham in cold water with one tablespoonful of pickling spice, 3 small carrots, 2 small onions, 1 stalk of celery and ¼ cupful of strong cider vinegar. Bring to a boil and cook slowly three or four hours or until tender. Remove the ham from the water, remove the skin and cover with the following paste: one-half cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of soft fine breadcrumbs, one-half teaspoonful of English mustard and enough vinegar to hold the paste together. Stick the ham with cloves and make incisions over the entire surface. Bake one hour in a hot oven, basting with 1 cupful of water mixed with ¼ cupful of vinegar and 2 tablespoonfuls of brown sugar.

Raisin Sauce

Use the liquor left from the ham, and add a tablespoonful of cornstarch to make a thin sauce, to which add one-half cupful of seedless raisins. Put this over the ham after each portion is placed on the plate.

Braised Beef

Use 8 pounds of beef from the lower part of the round; wipe it clean, sprinkle it with salt and pepper, dredge it with flour, and brown the entire surface in beef or pork drippings in a frying pan. Then place the beef in a kettle with a closely-fitting cover; add ¾ quart of diced carrots, turnips, onion and celery, 1 cupful diced salt pork and 1¼ cupfuls of boiling water with 1 teaspoonful peppercorns. Bring all to a boil and cook slowly for two hours. Remove from the kettle and place in a dripping pan with vegetables and finish the roasting in the oven for two hours longer or until the meat is brown and done. Drain off the liquor and thicken with flour mixed to a smooth paste with cold water seasoned to taste with kitchen bouquet or a little Worcestershire sauce or tomato catsup. Serve vegetables as a garnish for meat.

Mashed Potatoes

Pare ½ peck potatoes and put them into cold water for a few hours. If uneven in size, cut the large ones in two. Cook in boiling salted water until they are soft; drain and put through a ricer; add 1 pint hot milk, ½ cupful butter and 2½ tablespoonfuls salt. Beat until creamy.

Buttered Beets

Scrub well ½ peck beets, but do not cut the skin or stems close to the beets as the color will escape with the juices. Cook in boiling water until soft—perhaps two hours—or use No. 3 cans of whole beets. When tender remove them from the stove, drain and put them into cold water; then rub off the skins. Slice into a double boiler and pour over them the following: One-half cupful butter, ¼ teaspoonful white pepper, 2 tablespoonfuls granulated sugar, ½ cupful cider vinegar, 1 tablespoonful salt. Have this mixture hot before pouring it over the beets.

Iceberg Lettuce French Dressing

Wash and chill 5 heads of lettuce, and use after draining thoroughly about 3 or 4 leaves to a portion, sprinkle over them a little chopped parsley and 1 tablespoonful of French dressing,

French Dressing

Mix ¾ tablespoonful of salt with ½ teaspoonful of English mustard, ½ teaspoonful of paprika, ¼ teaspoonful of white pepper, ½ cupful of vinegar or lemon juice and 2 cupfuls of good olive oil. Rub the inside of a large bowl with onion, then put in all the ingredients and stir or beat until they are well mixed. Keep in a cool place until used.

Tapioca-Pineapple Pudding

Soak overnight ¾ cupful of pearl tapioca in one quart of cold water. In the morning drain off any water that remains, add 1 quart of milk and cook in a double boiler until transparent; add ¾ cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt and cook ½ hour longer. Beat the yolks of 2 or 3 eggs until they are creamy; add them to the tapioca and cook 15 minutes more. Add 1 tablespoonful of vanilla or ½ teaspoonful of almond extract and one can—No. 2—of crushed pineapple with the juice. Mix thoroughly and turn out into one large pudding dish or two small ones. Have the whites of the eggs beaten very stiff with 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and fold into the pudding carefully. Serve very cold.

Pumpkin Pie

Put 3 cans or 3 quarts of cooked pumpkin into a large bowl and add 4½ cupfuls of sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls of molasses, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, then 12 eggs. After thoroughly mixing these ingredients, mix in slowly 2 quarts of milk. Put in an unbaked crust and bake for the first 10 minutes in a very hot oven, then in one at 350 degrees F. for the next 30 minutes. This quantity makes eight or nine pies.

With the Y. W. C. A. in China

CANTON'S vocational school opened last fall with 40 students, but about 100 more from a neighboring school come every day for gymnasium. The large Sincere Department Store has asked for a series of public talks to their customers on citizenship.

Tientsin is opening a women's workshop in connection with their girls' vocational school. The cutting is done by one of the teachers and 80 per cent of the price charged on work sent in is given to the women.

In Tsinan the Y. W. C. A. is joyously carrying on kindergarten work.

Changsha reports 81 children in its little school, 26 women in older classes and 25 in the "Thousand Character" class.

Nanking has added a second hostel and a barber's shop and is rejoicing over the loan of a piano.

Peiping Association, 12 years old, has added to its educational program a class in the San Min Chu I (Three Peoples Principles), taught by a member of the Kuomintang party.

Shanghai has organized a mothers' club for the study of child development and the fostering of religious thinking in children. They also have a Sunday school. Their new headquarters is at 38 Quinsan Road.

K. K.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mme. Hoda Charaoui Pasha, Distinguished Moslem Leader of the Feminist Movement in Egypt, in the Drawing-room of Her Home in Cairo.

The Work of Madame Charaoui for Egypt's Women

By BEATRICE HILL OGILVIE

THAT Egypt is on the threshold of a renaissance is the conviction of Mme. Hoda Charaoui Pasha, the versatile leader of the Moslem feminists in Egypt. For 10 years this woman, whose daughter is the wife of Mahmoud Samy Pasha, the Egyptian Minister at Washington, has exerted a powerful influence on Egyptian affairs. Gifted with deep insight and backed by wealth and social prestige, she speaks with such authority that even reactionaries who oppose the feminist movement are swayed by the justice of her appeals.

To understand her power over public opinion, it is essential to survey what she has accomplished. In a land where women have been in a position of inferiority for ages, Mme. Charaoui succeeded in arousing the cultivated women of Cairo to struggle for freedom, and from this intelligent nucleus organized L'Union Feministe Egyptienne. From her own private resources she established L'Egyptienne, the first magazine devoted to the interests of women in Egypt, and directed its policies so skillfully that it has won a secure position in the journalistic world. And in 1926, while the social intercourse of Moslem women was still being confined to the men of their own families, Mme. Charaoui fearlessly challenged this age-old custom by opening her drawing room to men.

"Woman is the companion of man," she reiterated at her salons, on the platform of the Club Feminin of which she is the president, and in the press until this new concept slowly took root in the public consciousness.

A New Life for Women

Her moral courage soon attracted to her standard the ablest young men and women of Cairo, who volunteered to help in the struggle for social reforms. With rare appreciation of the power of publicity, Mme. Charaoui threw the spotlight of publicity on Egypt's dark corners. Fearlessly she exposed the evils of early marriage until the Government enacted a law in 1923 prohibiting the marriage of girls under 16 and of boys under 18 years of age. Illiteracy had so long been the burden of nearly 90 per cent of the population that it was being accepted as a matter of course. But Mme. Charaoui denounced in L'Egyptienne and in the daily newspapers this obstacle to Egypt's progress, stressing the special necessity for educating potential mothers until a secondary school for girls was opened three years ago and the entire educational system started on new paths of development.

Such achievements were sufficient to brand Mme. Charaoui as a force to be reckoned with in Egyptian affairs. But that she had only scraped the surface of reforms, her next move proved. She next turned the searchlight on family life. Polygamy, which she termed the citadel of slavery, was shown as it exists among the fellahin, the peasant class, where wives are virtually on the same plane as beasts of burden, in the estimation of their masters. Courageously she enumerated evils resulting from plural marriages and the custom of easy divorce. She pictured the terror of wives tolling from sun-up to sun-down haunted by the fear of being cast off by a husband who needed only to say, "I divorce you," spoken three times in the presence of witnesses. Chapters would be required to tell of her struggle to strike off the fetters of this twin evil from the ignorant women of Egypt until ultimately the Government in 1927 enacted new laws restricting the practice of polygamy and providing divorce privileges for women.

For all her services Mme. Charaoui is intensely admired by young Egyptian intellectuals educated in Europe who, seeing with clear eyes Egypt's limitations, are determined while upholding her glorious traditions to scrap the customs which impede her progress. It is among these young men and women that Mme. Charaoui has discovered initiative and administrative talent which she believes are sufficient to start a renaissance. As their patron, she encourages them to interpret the essence of Egyptian culture in their writings, paintings and sculpture which she publishes or exhibits in Cairo.

Encouraging a National Culture

"Slavish imitation of European ideas is aesthetically wrong, "Mme. Charaoui tells her disciples. "Moreover, it is unworthy of a vigorous nation struggling for independence."

To revive interest in ceramics, Mme. Charaoui opened a small model factory in Cairo where ancient Egyptian pottery is reproduced. Here not only are youths trained in the practical phases of this craft but they are enabled also to study the admirable collection of relics thousands of years old assembled near by in the Cairo Museum. As a consequence, many of the beautiful designs from the palaces, temples and tombs of the Pharaohs are now embodied in jars and platters which rival in beauty the ancient prototypes.

No obstacle to the revival of learning in Egypt escapes the security of Mme. Charaoui in her efforts to stimulate the evolution of a new era. As a linguist, she has first-hand knowledge of the way in which new inventions of this industrial age are followed by the origination of new terms. Therefore she advocates that the Arabic language be overhauled and brought up to date.

"Our dictionary must keep abreast of the times," she declares, "so that our scholars may express the advance in thought. Moreover, unless our language expands, the concepts of modern Egypt cannot be understood completely by western nations."

L'Académie Arabe

Immediately following this plea for a new Arabic dictionary, she proposed in 1928 the establishment of an "Académie Arabe" dedicated to the revival of Egyptian learning. As its president, she recommended the selection of Prince Omar Toussoun, an eminent scholar and aristocrat known throughout Egypt as a liberal patron of the arts.

That this comprehensive proposal was welcomed by the foremost men of Egypt indicates the progress which the feminists are making toward winning the respect which precedes emancipation. By courage and enterprise and faith in Egypt's destiny they are gradually inculcating a new concept of their worth. And it is Madame Charaoui Pasha who is pointing the way to a better Egypt by proving the capacity of educated women for co-operating with men in working for the good of all.

A Few Useful Hints

To clear rain and mist off the front glass of a motor, rub a piece of raw potato over the outside.

To make plain knitting look like fashionable "boucle," wear it on the wrong side.

To add an unusual fragrance to pot pourri, stick cloves closely into an orange and leave it to shrivel.

Women's Organizations

Suggestions for a Large Club

A PLAN which may be of value to other clubs that are finding themselves unwieldy because of the growth in membership and the preferences of various members for diversity of programs has been given by Mrs. R. E. Bloedel in the Wisconsin Club Woman. The club of which Mrs. Bloedel speaks is the Woman's Club of Waupun, Wis., which was organized in 1898 as a study club with a membership of six. It has passed through various stages of development and is now a large departmental club. Mrs. Bloedel says: "It began to function in a day when only the most daring of women braved the criticism of other women and the violent opposition of men to establish their own organizations and broaden their lives by intellectual development."

In 1924 an unwieldy membership and the preference of groups within the club for different types of programs led to complete reorganization, conforming to a three-department plan. The departments have one program each month. Every fourth week there is a general meeting which is entirely in the hands of the president. The three departments are literature, education and art and home beautiful. Mrs. Bloedel gives a brief outline of the types of program presented by the different departments. The literature programs consisted of discussions of "How to Read a Novel" considering the local color novel, the sociological novel, those with a special purpose, the Utopian and character novels, the modern novel, and detective stories.

* * *

The Education Department programs have given reliable information on great modern movements. Speakers have been presented on such subjects as "Modern Educational Methods," "The Lure of Good Government," "The Modern Spirit in Industry as It Affects the Employed Woman," and "The Music of America, Past, Present and Future."

In working out the programs for the Art and Home Beautiful Department care has been used to demonstrate the practical use of such a department. Members of this department were guests of the Wisconsin Power & Light Company at the Mallelable Iron Works in Beaver Dam. They visited and were given a demonstration luncheon at the Gridley Dairy Plant in Milwaukee. Home Craft Day was perhaps the outstanding day conducted by this department. Several weeks before this day a contest in the making of over household articles was announced, a prize to be given to the one showing the greatest ingenuity in making something useful out of something which had not been used, or had been discarded. A general invitation was issued to members and others to exhibit old, rare or unique hand craft. The wonderful display of family treasures was the gratifying response. There were rare old keepsakes too numerous to mention. A gorgeous tent flap from Egypt bearing inscriptions from the Koran, attracted much attention.

* * *

A fitting program for such a day was carried out on the platform which was covered with newly made rugs that had been entered in the contest.

The general programs, under the direction of the president, have received enthusiastic audiences and the appreciation has been unreserved. A world traveler told of her trip to Africa. Another told of experiences while attending the peace conferences in Europe. A converted Communist explained conditions in his native land of Russia, and a musical program was given by the Philharmonic Society.

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1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine, 1 cup cucumber, 1 cup canned sliced pineapple, ¼ cup cold water, ½ cup boiling water, ½ cup mild vinegar, ⅔ cup pineapple syrup, 1 tablespoonful lemon juice, ¼ cup sugar, few grains salt.

Pare, cut and drain cucumber; cut and drain pineapple. Mix cucumber and pineapple, and add gelatine, which has been soaked in cold water about five minutes and dissolved in boiling water; then add remaining ingredients. Turn into individual wet molds, and chill. Remove from molds to nest of lettuce leaves. Accompany with mayonnaise dressing. Jelly may be tinted a delicate green. Grapefruit juice and pulp may be substituted for the pineapple. NOTE: Tarragon vinegar may be used.

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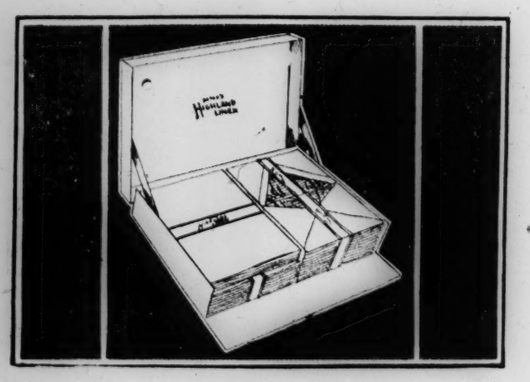

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THE HOME FORUM

On Porches in General

ONE of my chief distinctions is the publication of an essay on the peculiar advantages of the upper porch, which appeared almost exactly four years ago in this very column. I call it a distinction, not because of any particular merit which I can claim for my modest sketch, but because, to my knowledge, no one had ever written upon this important subject before. In my essay I explained how I had tested various surroundings as general study headquarters for the summer season, tents, tree-platforms and various kinds of seats shaded and unshaded, by the seashore and the banks of streams. And I made confession of my ultimate rejection of all these and choice of the upper porch as regular study den. In recording my satisfaction with all the features of my special discovery I observed, "When I can cross the ocean in summer I live on the upper deck; when I cannot I live on the upper porch." Naturally I drew comparisons to the disadvantages of all porches on lower levels, and I suggested all of the superior outlook which belongs to higher elevations.

Nothing of what I wrote then can I retract now. But porches in general, upper and lower, of every kind are no less fascinating to me at this particular time. At least some of my readers have faced, perhaps are even now facing, the particular problem of planning the design and construction of a house, and this means of course at least one porch. (It were quite unthinkable that any building which could call itself a home should be deprived of what the dictionary coldly describes as an "exterior appendage.") Only when we must make a choice among the innumerable alluring possibilities of the verandas which we must live on and live with every day through the years, do we come to a realization of the full import of them. Suppose also that you must fit your own particular porch design into the picture of a street, and that you are strictly regulated in the latitude permitted you in this pattern. This is the condition which I now happen to face. Your porch must be exactly aligned with all others in the row, both for the sake of the æsthetic values in the total effect and for the maintenance of complete equality among all of the home-owners. According to the further prescriptions, you must not inclose your porch with anything but screen or glass, so that no one may shut off the vistas of another shoreward. In the light of all of these conditions, you can understand how absorbing the whole question of porches becomes to me.

How formal and inadequate then is the description in the dictionary: "PORCH: An exterior appendage to a building forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway; a covered way or entrance whether enclosed or unenclosed"! Almost grotesquely incomplete, I contend, is any such picture as this. The man who wrote that definition in all probability never had to build a porch. I doubt if he ever owned or even enjoyed one. It sounds suspiciously as if his experience had been limited by a two-by-four back porch, a plain bare necessity, which in the homely Dutch American phrase is designated as a "stoop." If all mankind can be divided into the two classes of those who appreciate porches and those who do not, there can be no question that he belongs to the unfortunate group.

Yet it requires but little imagination to picture the significant rôle which porches have played in all times and all stages of human development. Their advantages were among the earliest discoveries of our race. In the tropical lands, which we associate with primitive men, most of the needs of mere shelter seem to have been served by rude open galleries which were the beginning of the more or less elaborate verandas of the Orient today. In Japan, China, India, we find these lightly built open areas with floor and roof and without walls, except for sliding partitions of paper or screens, most inviting and picturesque. And so far as they have proved adaptable, we have taken over similar designs for the sunnier climes or for our own continent, just as we have naturalized the old Sanskrit word veranda for ourselves. Thus have we become far more Oriental than we might commonly suppose. Even a fully developed porch as an integral part of a dwelling to be used as a constant center of domestic living and individual enjoyment, we owe scarcely at all to our European background. In the eastern part of America, before any Asiatic influence had produced an effect, we had spent our days in the open, which is one of the distinctive expressions of our New World civilization, and which had been almost unknown in the Old World.

Some day, perhaps, someone will write of the porch as one of the revealing manifestations of American experience in its peculiar environment. At the moment we can merely remember that amid all the architectural variety of Europe, the homes of the people have remained practically porchless. Whatever the reasons may be—and one might suggest the desire for greater compactness to meet the needs, both of economy and defense—the Old World substitute has been a different kind of outward extension, smaller and often elaborately beautiful, in the form of the balcony. If our European friends wish to take us outside of their houses, they invite us into the garden, perhaps into a covered arbor. But if they liv on a city street, their house presents a solid front to the outer world; only in the retirement of the rear do they show their true hospitality. In rural England the small dooryard, trim and bright with flowers, is a cheerful invitation to linger there. But you are never asked to come up and sit on the porch—for there is none. Among the more elaborate houses of some lands on the Continent you may be fortunate enough to be asked to visit open courtyards surrounded by colonnades or porticoes, which make one of the most rich and spacious, as well as ancient, features of architectural invention.

It is, indeed, the portico, more elaborate and imposing in itself and in name, from which our more formal American "porch" has sprung. But porticoes were always too grand for ordinary dwellings. They were fit only for the homes of lords or for the public buildings of the city. It is we who have domesticated the portico of the few and made it a porch for all.

I am, then, singing the praises of the American porch. It speaks of a twofold desire for an openness of living: a friendly wish to remain partly in the world of other human beings, even when one is at home; the unconscious desire, while still partly sheltered, to remain closer to nature than four inclosing walls would permit. A special privilege and even birthright, then, the porch would seem to be for every home in America. I must venture a suggestion of regret for the all too numerous blocks of porchless row-houses which line the more populous streets of our cities. For the dwellers in these I can only wish as ample a back porch as possible—with as pleasing a view as may be.

Not a mere "exterior appendage," but an integral necessity of every house that is home, is the informal friendly porch. From it one may see the world go by. While still in the midst of one's family, one may hail the passing friend or acquaintance and invite him into the circle. And if the weather be at all propitious, what can be a better place for the solitary hours with a book or one's own thoughts, or best of all for a talk alone with your friend?

I would make no distinctions here between the upper and the lower porch. I am not sure whether I can manage one of the higher level in the design which is now challenging my best invention. But I know that my porches—and I am emphatic about the plural—will be almost as important as the rest of the modest shelter which I contemplate. If necessary I shall build the porch first, and let the rest of the house build itself as it may!

P. K.

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The Dragon Watch

Two hundred thousand times in years gone by
The sun has set beyond this ancient gate,
Beyond the dragon heads that mark its points.
And as the last ray streak their golden path
Through dusty arch, men trudge their way
Within the walls.

Night has come. Slowly the ponderous doors
Swing shut, with massive hinges creaking, grinding.
The cross-bolts drop in place, the lockpins snap,
The guard ascends the parapet to watch.
Softly the lights spring up along the streets,
Dim yellow gleams from oil lamps over doors,
Warm, mellow light that filters through the panes
Of paper-covered windows. Swinging lights
That cheer the crowded tables at the inn,
And fleeting lights that trace the ricksha's course
Through crooked lanes, past darkened doors.
The quavering calls of venders rise in the night
And mingle with the wails of fretting children.

The hours pass. The twinkling lights go out.
Behind dark doors the weary children sleep
To dream of moonflower cakes and sun-dried dates.
And as they rest, the dragons on the gate
Are said to wake, to pierce the circling gloom
With flaming eyes, and hurl a challenge up
To scudding clouds and drowsy, blinking stars.

LESLIE R. SEVERINGHAUS.

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Net Houses, Old Hastings. From a Drawing by Maxwell Armfield.

Dawlish Warren

There is a spit of land that runs across the estuary of the Exe, and as the centuries pass, the sea plays pranks with it. Centuries ago the tideway opened to the west, not far from the red cliffs that tower there, and then Exmouth and the Warren were one; but now it is at Exmouth that the long sands are separated from the shore and, past that little port, the ships go up the river, while the eastern end of the Warren joins the mainland. So it has stood within man's memory; but now, as though tired of this arrangement, wind and sea are modifying the place again, for the one has found a new path in the midst, and the other has blown at the sand dunes until their heads are reduced by many feet from their old altitude.

These sands are many coloured, for over the yellow staple prevails a delicate and changing harmony of various tones, now rose, now blue, as though a million minute shining particles were reflecting the light of the sky and bringing it to earth on their tiny surfaces. . . .

As a lad, I very well remember the silvery hills towering to little mountains above my head; and again I can hear the gentle tinkle of the sand for ever rustling about me where I basked like a lizard in some sun-baked nook. . . . It was a dreamland of wonders for me, and now I was seeking mermaids' purses in the tide-fringe and sorrowing to find them empty; now I was after treasure-trove flung overboard from pirate ships, now hunting for the secret hiding-places of buccaneers in the dunes.

The ships go by still; but not the ships I knew; the flowers still sparkle in the hollows and brakes; but their wonder has waned a little. No more shall I weave the sea-rocket and grey-green wheat grass into crowns for the sea-nymphs to find when they come up from the waves in the moonlight.

It is a place of sweet air and wonderful sunshine. On a sunny day, with the sand ablaze against the blue sky, one might think oneself in some desert region of the East; but then green spaces, scarlet flags and a warning "fore!" tell a different story. For golfers have found the Warren now. Where once I roamed with only the gulls above and rabbits below for company, and for music the sigh of the wind in the bents and the song of the sea, half a hundred little houses have sprung up, and bungalows, red and white and green, throng the Warren. At hand is a railway-station, whence hundreds descend to take their pleasure, while easterly this once peaceful region is most populous and the Exmouth boats cross the estuary and land their passengers.

One does not grudge the joy of the place to townsfolk or golfers; one only remembers the old haunt of peace, now peaceful no more, the old beauties that have vanished under the little dwellings and little flagstaffs, the former fine distinction that has departed.

Dawlish Warren now gives pleasure to hundreds, where once only the dreamer or sportsman wandered through its mazes; and that is well; but we of the old brigade, who remember its far-flung loneliness, its rare wild flowers, its unique contours, its isolation and peculiar charm, may be forgiven if we forget the twentieth century for a season and conjure back the old time before us.—EDEN PHILLPOTTS, in "A West Country Sketch Book."

Orchard Street

The fruit hangs ripe, and the fruit hangs sweet,
High and low in my Orchard Street,
Apples and pears, cherries and plums,
Something for every one who comes.
If you're a Pedlar
I'll give you a medlar,
If you're a Prince
I'll give you a quince,
If you're a Queen
A nectarine,
If you're the King
Take anything.
Apricots, mulberries, melons, or red and white
Currants like rubies and pearls on a string!
Little girls each
Shall have a peach,
Boys shall have grapes that hang just out of reach—
Nothing's to pay, whatever you eat
Of the fruit that grows in my Orchard Street.

—ELEANOR FARJEON, in "Nursery Rhymes of London Town."

THE old fishing town of Hastings, one of the "cinque ports," is still a thriving place in spite of untoward conditions, and much of it unspoilt by the modern builder. The newer parts of the town, which cater for the tourist, are further to the west, and separated from the industrial quarters by a buffer of characteristic yellow-washed houses built in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The tall black wooden buildings shown in the drawing are the net houses, where the fishing nets are stored between times. There may be three or four lofts, one above the other, reached by ladders.

The windlass, worked by a long spar inserted into the square holes in the central post, is used for hauling the boats over the gravel ridge, as is usual where there is no harbor. Hastings, like the rest of the five ports, had at one time an important harbor, but these have all silted up owing to the gradual wash of loose gravel brought round the southeast coast by the tidal currents. Hastings has suffered less than some of the others, however, and the fishing industry has made a brave survival through a little additional labor.

Browning's Living Language

Browning is the master of an enormous vocabulary used with ease. Who, since Shakespeare, has approached him in wealth, or fusion, or variety? It is not merely a matter of words. No turn of speech, no trick of idiom, seems to have escaped him, and these idiomatic turns were controlled by a fine ear, so that, instead of descending from poetry to parlance with a jerk, there is, for the most part, no question of the poetry of the whole. One effect of this naturalness has been to obscure the artistry of his style. He went further. He played with English. "The Pied Piper" is a riot of rhymes; rhymes not arduously contrived but pouring out, as if in spate, into the generous stanza that he fashioned for their reception. The consequence is that the lines and phrases which we remember are often moving because, while familiar, we had not noticed the fineness of their cadence before. When Wordsworth begins a notable sonnet with the phrase, "It is not to be thought of," we are delighted because he shows us the beauty of a cadence that we have heard every day but not, till now, admired. This, I think, is the mark of a great style, as distinguished from the majestic, the polished, or the ethereal. Browning is very rich in common treasure. How beautifully the phrase "him even" closes a reference to Keats. . . .

There was no poetic or unpoetic language to this poet, who was an artist so thorough that he could handle all materials with a like skill, and the wider his choice the more happy his conscience. . . . He did not despise the enchantments of the magicians, but like another Shakespeare, he proved that the rarest height is less rare than the whole range, peaks and all. In other poets we have exquisite kinds of music; in Browning the living language of a people, which is splendid, sonorous, idiomatic, grotesque in turn, and sometimes at once.—OSBERT BURDETT, in "The Brownings."

L'Humanité demande du Secours

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DEPUIS le commencement de l'histoire, l'humanité s'est efforcée de trouver du secours. Le manque, le besoin, la pénurie et le malheur semblent exister de tous côtés, et poussent l'humanité à chercher quelque chose ou quelqu'un qui l'aide ou la console. Mais, dans le premier chapitre de la Genèse nous lisons que Dieu fit l'homme à Son image et à Sa ressemblance et lui donna la domination sur toute la terre et sur ses hôtes! Et nous ne lisons à aucun endroit de la Bible que Dieu enleva à l'homme cette domination. D'où vient, alors, le besoin de secours qu'il semble y avoir? L'image de Dieu semble-t-elle manquer de quelque chose qui soit bon? Non! L'homme spirituel, créé à Son image, vit en Dieu et a son existence en Lui.

Le cri humain de "Pourquoi?" provient de la vapeur qui monta après que Dieu eut fini Son travail et qu'il l'eut béni. Cette vapeur est ce qui a causé toutes les illusions de la croyance mortelle. Elle renverserait volontiers la vérité relative à la création de Dieu, présentant le sens erroné de l'homme comme étant la réalité. La vapeur de la croyance erronée dénature la vision; elle offre la liberté qui aboutit à la servitude. Il n'est pas étonnant, alors, que l'humanité demande du secours à grand cri!

La Bible dit de bien des hommes dans le besoin qu'ils demandèrent du secours. Dans son grand besoin Moïse s'adressa à Dieu, et ses prières furent entendues et exaucées. Josué, Élie et Élisée et d'autres savaient se tourner vers Dieu en temps de détresse. Christ-Jésus comprenait pleinement la vraie relation de l'homme avec Dieu. Il connaissait si bien la totalité et la toute-présence de Dieu qu'il refusait de se laisser épouvanter par quelque phase de la croyance matérielle. Il comprit que parce que Dieu est omnipotent, toutes les croyances matérielles sont impuissantes; et il prouva à la perfection la domination que Dieu lui avait donnée, jusqu'à vaincre "l'ennemi qui sera détruit le dernier," appelé la mort.

De nos jours, en raison du cri d'une seule femme qui demanda le secours de Dieu, lorsque tous les remèdes matériels avaient échoué, l'humanité a été abondamment bénie. Mary Baker Eddy prit sa Bible pour trouver la réalisation de l'espoir qu'elle avait en elle. L'ouvrant au neuvième chapitre de saint Matthieu, elle lut la guérison du paralytique; et elle fut guérie. En écrivant au sujet de cette guérison instantanée des suites d'un accident qu'on disait être funeste, elle dit à la page 24 de *Miscellaneous Writings:* "A mesure que je lus, la vérité curative se fit jour en moi; je me levai donc, je m'habillai, et depuis ce moment-là, ma santé a été meilleure qu'elle ne l'avait été jusqu'alors." Le monde entier s'est ressenti de la révélation de la Science Chrétienne et en a reçu les bienfaits.

Cette Science enseigne que l'homme à l'image de Dieu n'est pas une créature du hasard ni le jouet de circonstances. Elle accepte le premier rapport de la création, tel que le donne le premier chapitre de la Genèse, selon lequel l'homme est spirituel, l'enfant béni de Dieu. Elle reconnaît que Dieu est au-dessus de tout. Elle accorde tout honneur, toute puissance et toute gloire à Dieu, et elle met l'étudiant à même de prouver la vérité de l'affirmation que Dieu, le bien, est le même aujourd'hui qu'il était au commencement. Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne l'humanité apprend à réclamer les promesses de la Bible, à les accepter et à prouver qu'elles sont applicables à l'expérience humaine.

Lorsque les prétentions de la maladie, du manque ou de la discordance semblent se présenter sous quelque nom ou quelque nature que ce soit, la Science Chrétienne montre à l'étudiant à subjuguer le témoignage des sens. Voici ce qu'écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 495 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Lorsque l'illusion de la maladie ou du péché vous tente, attachez-vous fermement à Dieu et Son idée. Que rien hormis Sa ressemblance ne demeure dans votre pensée." et elle ajoute: "Que la Science Chrétienne, au lieu du sens corporel, soutienne votre compréhension de l'être, et cette compréhension substituera la Vérité à l'erreur, remplacera la mortalité par l'immortalité, et réduira au silence la discordance par l'harmonie." Quel exemple clair de demander du secours comme il convient,—non seulement de s'adresser à Dieu, mais de mettre sa confiance en Lui de façon à ce que Sa présence se manifeste à nous!

Lorsque le manque semble être évident, cela indique que nous demeurons dans le sens mortel erroné de l'existence, non dans la compréhension spirituelle de la réalité. Nous croyons qu'il y a un lieu où Dieu n'est pas. Cependant, Dieu étant infini, ce lieu supposé n'est qu'une illusion de la croyance mortelle.

Reconnaissons que toute suggestion de manque est une fausse croyance mortelle, tandis que nous pensons à cette promesse de Dieu qu'énonça le prophète Ésaïe: "Toute arme forgée contre toi sera impuissante et tu livreras au châtiment toute langue qui osera t'accuser. Tel est l'apanage des serviteurs de l'Éternel et l'arrêt de délivrance que je leur accorderai, dit l'Éternel."

Avons-nous besoin de nous laisser abattre ou décourager s'il semble que nous ayons à combattre une prétention de la croyance mortelle après l'autre? Nous ne nous lasserions jamais de défendre un ami dont les droits seraient usurpés. La fidélité envers Dieu demande que nous allions de l'avant, comme le fit David lorsqu'il alla au-devant de Goliath sans crainte; car, nous aussi, nous allons "au nom de l'Éternel des armées, . . . car l'Éternel est le maître du combat."

Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 571 de Science et Santé: "Connais-toi toi-même, et Dieu te donnera la sagesse qu'il te faudra pour remporter une victoire sur le mal, et il t'en fournira l'occasion." "Connais-toi"! Apprenez que les prétentions de l'erreur ne sont que des rêves qui finissent lorsque nous voyons l'homme en tant que réflexion de Dieu, demeurant toujours dans l'Esprit!

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Kalawat and Our Garden

The member of the expedition most pleased with headquarters was Kalawat. Kalawat had been so young when she left Borneo that she had never had a taste of the natural joys of monkey-land. She knew nothing of the delight of climbing trees; she had developed her muscles, instead, on the chandeliers and curtains of a New York apartment. And now she was in an ape's paradise. There was about an acre of land surrounding our house, and all about the edge was a row of evergreen trees, great tall trees standing about twenty feet apart. Kalawat took to these trees like a duck to water. She never ventured beyond the limits they set, but she would go round and round, swinging from one to another literally by the hour. She found a friend in the Airedale from the next door—one of those shaggy, friendly Airedales that are always laughing—and he followed her on her rounds, trotting along under the trees as she went through the branches and looking up now and then with a broad Airedale grin. Sometimes Kalawat would hide from him among the foliage, and then, while he looked about, puzzled, would steal down the opposite side of a tree and come up behind him and pull his tail. He would whirl around quickly with a sharp bark, but in a flash Kalawat would be up in the tree, chattering derisively. When Kalawat was tired of playing in the branches she would go into the garden and pick posies and . . . gorge herself with fruit. Or, sometimes, she would perform her monkey antics for a delighted audience of natives. I have seen as many as fifty blacks, market-women laden with vegetables, village dandies smeared with red clay, rickshaw men, porters, servants off on an errand, all standing, convulsed with laughter, to see Kalawat do her tricks. When night came, Kalawat did not want to come into the house. She hid in the trees or under the overhanging eaves of the house. Only when we ordered a servant to pretend to beat one or the other of us with a stick would she come flying out of her hiding place . . . In that land of animals, we became known as "the people with the ape." Not only natives but white people came to see Kalawat. Mothers brought their children to look at her, and when we took her to town, we were followed as if we had been a circus parade. If we went into a store, customers and clerks lost all their interest in buying and selling and watched Kalawat as she made a tour of investigation of the place.—From "Camera Trails in Africa," by MARTIN JOHNSON.

Humanity's Call for Help

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SINCE the beginning of history mankind has been reaching out for help. Lack, need, want, and woe seem to be on every side, causing mankind to reach out to something or to someone for aid or consolation. But in the first chapter of Genesis we read that God made man in His own image and likeness and gave him dominion over all the earth and its hosts! And nowhere in the Bible do we read that God took away this dominion from man. Whence, then, comes the seeming need for help? Does God's image lack anything good? No! Spiritual man, made in His likeness, lives and has his being in God.

The human cry of "Why?" results from the mist which arose after God had ended His work and blessed it. This mist is responsible for all the delusions of mortal belief. It would reverse the truth of God's creation, presenting as real a false sense of man. The mist of false belief distorts the vision, offering freedom which turns out to be servitude. Small wonder, then, that mankind cries out for help!

The Bible records the appeal of many men who found themselves in need of aid. Moses in his great need called upon God, and his prayers were heeded and answered. Joshua, Elijah, Elisha, and others knew how to turn to God in times of stress. Christ Jesus fully understood man's true relation to God. So well did he know God's allness and ever-presence that he refused to be dismayed by any phase of material belief. He understood that because God is omnipotent, all materialistic beliefs are powerless; and he proved his God-given dominion perfectly, even overcoming "the last enemy," called death.

In our day, because of one woman's call to God, sent up when all material remedies had failed, mankind has been richly blessed. Mary Baker Eddy turned to the Bible to find an answer to the hope that was within her. Opening it at the ninth chapter of Matthew, she read of the healing of the man sick with the palsy; and she was healed. In writing of this instantaneous healing of the effects of a supposedly fatal accident, she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 24), "As I read, the healing Truth dawned upon my sense; and the result was that I rose, dressed myself, and ever after was in better health than I had before enjoyed." The whole world has been benefited and blessed because of the revelation of Christian Science.

This Science teaches that man in God's image is not a creature of chance or the sport of circumstance. It accepts the first record of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis, wherein man is spiritual, the blessed child of God. It recognises God as supreme over all. It ascribes to God all honor, power, glory. And it enables the student to prove the truth of the statement that God, good, is the same today as He was in the beginning. Through the teachings of Christian Science mankind is learning how to claim the promises of the Bible; how to accept them; and how to prove them applicable to human experience.

When claims of sickness, lack, or discord of any name or nature seem to be present, Christian Science shows the student how to subdue sense-testimony. "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought." Thus writes Mrs. Eddy on page 495 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures;" and she adds, "Let Christian Science, instead of corporeal sense, support your understanding of being, and this understanding will supplant error with Truth, replace mortality with immortality, and silence discord with harmony." What a clear example of rightly calling for help,—of not only calling to God, but of staying one's trust upon Him so that His presence is manifested to us!

When lack seems to be apparent, this indicates that we are dwelling in the false mortal sense of existence, instead of in the spiritual understanding of reality. We are believing there is a place where God is not. Since God is infinite, however, this supposed place is only an illusion of mortal belief.

Let us recognize each suggestion of want as a false mortal belief, while we think of God's promise, voiced through the prophet Isaiah: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord."

Need we be disheartened or discouraged if there seems to be one claim of mortal belief after another to meet? We should never be weary of defending a friend whose rights were invaded. Loyalty to God demands that we go forth, as did David when he ran to meet Goliath, fearlessly; for we too go "in the name of the Lord of hosts, . . . for the battle is the Lord's."

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 571), "Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil." "Know thyself"! Learn that the claims of error are only dreams which end when we see man as God's reflection, forever abiding in Spirit!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Theatrical News of the World

'The Pigeon' at the Royalty

By WHITFORD KANE

(Other articles by Whitford Kane on his recovery experiences in Ireland, England and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 16, 30; May 7, 21, 28; June 11, 18; July 9, 16, 23, 30; Aug. 6.)

I HAD gone to London in September, and it was not until late December that preparations for staging "The Pigeon" got under way. At length the cast was summoned and we began to rehearse with an eye to an opening schedule for the end of January. In the cast were Dennis Eadie, who played the philosophic Freeman, Ferrand; the beautiful Gladys Cooper, as the artist's daughter Ann; Margaret Morris, the little flower girl who could not help herself, and Wilfred Shine, the old cabby. Frank Vernon was the director.

At the first rehearsals I was looked on rather askance by the rest of the company as one who had not the necessary London experience for big parts, but this feeling apparently soon passed away. I was just approaching 30 when "The Pigeon" was produced, and I knew myself that I did not have the mellowness and had not attained the ease requisite for such a jolly host as Wellwyn. The producers felt, I think, that my personality by some happy chance fitted the part and was enough for it, but I was convinced as the rehearsals progressed that what was needed was a definite characterization assumed by my personality.

It was at this moment, and when I was most worried over the rôle, that Galsworthy wrote me an encouraging and revealing letter about it. In it he likened the character of Wellwyn to an uncorked bottle of mineral water which is always bubbling over from sheer force of his own natural genality only to be corked up again by his daughter Ann and the reformers. It was this hint about the Pigeon's constantly repressed natural effervescence that gave me the definite push in characterizing the part. One night at home I got the characterization that I had been groping for, but only three days before the play was produced. At the final dress rehearsal Galsworthy sent me a telegram assuring me that I really had the character at last. I was relieved to have this message, and it helped me a lot for the opening.

We played as a curtain raiser for "The Pigeon" St. John Hankin's "The Constant Lover" in which Dennis Eadie and Gladys Cooper appeared. "The Pigeon" went well, though the first night audience were struck in both the same way about the play as I had been on my first reading it. They felt a little cheated, as they had expected something as stirring as "Strife" and were frankly puzzled that the author had turned to quiet, subtle writing instead of the broad themes he had previously used.

This was silly, of course, but I often wonder if surprises in the theater should be carried to such an extent. I believe "The Pigeon" would have gone better had the audience been given some account of it before the production.

This play is one of Galsworthy's own favorites among his plays, and it has crept steadily into public favor. Since the London production in 1912 I have played it in New York and Chicago, and each time I have found it more delightful and the public has confirmed it as an equal joy to see.

During the London run of "The Pigeon" I saw an opportunity of bringing the Ulster players over for special matinees of "The Drone," so I set about organizing the venture. Vedrenne agreed to sponsor these at the Royalty and promptly engaged the players, who were all in Belfast. It scored a success, being highly praised by the press and it was bought for America after its first performance. This was the time of "Jimmy Pulls the String" when the American manager used to bring over the entire company for the play.

I heard that "The Drone" had been bought but that the managers were not going to follow the example of "Jimmy" by taking the cast. Naturally this was a great disappointment as I had decided that I wanted to play in the States. During the negotiations I met Lester Lonergan, that fine American actor, who was visiting England and being a fellow countryman of mine we soon became fast friends. He told me that William A. Brady, who was then a partner of the Shuberts, and who had purchased the American rights to 'The Drone," had come over on the same boat with him and he advised me to see him and try to persuade him to at least take me along.

I saw Brady and told him that the author, Rutherford Mayne, thought the play would have a better chance with the original company as it had such a slight story. He told me he would think it over and give me an answer in the morning. The next day was the Twelfth of July (Orange day in Ulster) and I whirled Brady from his hotel in a taxi up to the Royalty to see Vedrenne. What a meeting. It was a case of when Ceit meets Celt. My strongest recollection of the interview was Vedrenne's penetrating voice coming out with a sledge hammer effect: "Well-you-see-Mr. Brady—I-hold-the-trump-cards."

Although Vedrenne was getting our contracts signed for us I started to take Brady's part. I suppose it was because I liked him; an affection which I have always retained. Brady said good-by to me outside the Royalty telling me that he would see me in New York. He warned me, however, on leaving to tidy up the actors in the dressing of their parts as he did not want a recurrence of what had happened the year before to the Irish Players from Dublin who had been pelted with eggs and vegetables at a performance of "The Playboy" in New York.

After Mr. Brady left me I drew out my contract from my pocket and looked it over, for I could scarcely believe that I was going to a new country, to America, where I would play before an entirely new audience. In November, 1912, we said good-by to all at home.

It is a curious life the actor leads. It's the roads of the world for him surely, aye, and the seas too. I knew that if the opportunity presented itself in America it might be years before I would see Ireland and England again. On the twenty-eighth of the month the White Star liner, the Cedric, steamed slowly out to sea and I saw my whole apprenticeship pass in review. The Blood Tubs, Shakespeare, the Liverpool theater, my repertory days at Manchester, my Galsworthy performances in London and now a member of a company playing the most colloquial of folk plays setting out to bring the people of Ireland to the eyes of America.

The New Films

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Following the prevailing fashion of taking former successes and refurbishing them with dialogue for present-day use comes Paramount's "River of Romance," an initial starring vehicle for Charles Rogers, and a romantically flavored revival of "The Fighting Coward," that delightful satire on the southern dueling system that Booth Tarkington wrote under the original title of "Magnolia." Paramount's former production, with Cullen Landis and Ernest Torrence in the leading parts and with James Cruze directing, was one of the most engaging of its earlier successes, and one of the few satirically flavored motion pictures to carry across.

The new talking version, under the direction of Richard Wallace, has quite a different twist, although it tells practically the same story as before—of how young Tom Rumford, disgusted with the dueling code in vogue with his family and friends, rebels, only to be branded a coward. He finds, on his travels, how to bluff the bravos by an excess of braggadocio, and returns to discomfit them and to win the young woman of his choice. Mr. Wallace has captured a genuine southern romantic charm for his "River of Romance," even overplaying it at the cost of the lively satire the story contains. Certainly it moves at a different pace than "The Fighting Coward" and it has a more cloistered quality, since the scenes are all shot inside. However lovely the glimpses of studio gardens and soft summer vistas may be, they invariably fail to capture that certain authentic something that comes with outdoor photography. But, all the same, it is a lovely production and a constant treat to the eye, with the charming costumes and period interiors.

Charles Rogers is excellent in the less robust scenes of the picture, but this young Paramount star, billed in the West as "America's Boy Friend," is hardly the type for the more rambunctious moments toward the close. Mary Brian is a delight as the southern miss, her soft accent and youthful appearance giving her a new screen personality. Miss Brian should go far, taking into account her performance in "River of Romance." Henry B. Walthall, June Collyer, Mrs. George Fawcett, Walter McGrail, Anderson Lawler, George Reed, Wallace Beery, Natalie Kingston and Fred Kohler are the other players, with Miss Kingston and Mr. Beery giving outstanding performances. Dan Totheroh, John V. A. Weaver and Ethel Doherty made the adaptation.

William Haines, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's cut-up star, is playing a fairly straight rôle for once in a way in "A Man's Man," a silent picture adapted from Patrick Kearney's popular stage play. James Cruze directed this comedy of Hollywood newlyweds, and Josephine Dun, Sam Hardy and Mae Busch have the supporting rôles. Mr. Haines, as a soda-water clerk married to a young screen aspirant, makes his part outstanding, with several moments of genuinely felt emotion. Patterned somewhat after "The Crowd," "A Man's Man" recounts the marital ups-and-downs of a couple working on a small wage basis, and it provides an evenly assorted array of situations both serious and amusing. As in so many other M. G. M. films, other stars are brought in for momentary attraction; in this case Greta Garbo and John Gilbert provide a bit of special footage at the Chinese Theater opening that starts the story rolling. R. F.

'Cooking Her Goose'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—At the Alcazar Theater, Henry Duffy Players present "Cooking Her Goose," by H. H. Van Loan and Lolita Ann Westman, staged and directed by Ferdinand Munier. The cast:

Mary Muldoon	Helen Kleeb
Nancy Gray	Nydia Westman
Richard Mercer Jr.	Leonard Strong
Sergeant Daly	Leo Lindhard
"Red" Dugan	Francis Bolger
Patrolman Kennedy	Henry Caubisens
Patrolman Murphy	Harry Schumm
Patrolman Hagen	Randolph Hale
Hop Sing	Harry Ho
Ted Sims	Philip Stearns
John Blaine	Jason Robards
Williams	William Lloyd
Charlotte Bronson	Natalie Moorhead
Johnson	Raymond H. Phillips
James Gray	Joseph De Stefani
Katherine Gray	Dorothy LaMar
Richard Mercer Sr.	Ben Taggart
Margaret Mercer	Helen Keers

All she asked was that her parents stay at home occasionally and let her help with the housework, but they gave her a new roadster and an evening gown and told her to forget it. So Nancy Gray elopes with the son of a "steel magnate," only to find that there is no hope of rousing in him a desire to earn his own living, since it is so easy to write Dad for money whenever it is needed. This information is adduced before the arrival of a minister, so that Miss Gray is still free to change her mind.

Her escape from this predicament, however, is somewhat involved by the shooting of a gangster in her hotel room and the fastening of police suspicion upon her. In her flight she stumbles into the convenient country home of a most estimable young man with everything to recommend him from good looks to money and industry, and she finds real romance and an opportunity to cook. However, before the final curtain there are many squalls to mar the course of true love, mostly introduced by the persistent minions of the law.

Miss Westman brings a finish and appeal to her rôle which promise a bright future for this young actress. The play itself is the sort which should enjoy a wide popularity. With a little toning down of some of the characterizations and the added coherency which a few weeks' playing is certain to produce in the cast, Mr. Duffy should feel assured of success in carrying out his intention to use this play in his first venture as a New York producer.

Photograph by Max Baur, Wernigerode

Balcony Scene From "Romeo and Juliet," Given in Front of the Town Hall at Wernigerode.

The Wernigerode Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wernigerode, Germany

THE summer dramatic festival at Wernigerode does not pretend to compete with such fashionable affairs as those of Munich and Salzburg. It is a more homespun, traditional material that is offered here. Wernigerode puts on these summer productions to please itself, and to carry on a splendid tradition.

Seven hundred years have passed since the first Spielhaus was erected on the spot where the Town Hall stands today. Wernigerode has always sheltered wandering players. A theater placard of 1808 testifies to the playing of "Hamlet" by one of these groups. But there is more to the festival than mere tradition. Wernigerode acts both as summer resort and as the starting point for a visit to the Harz Mountains. Thus these weekly performances are now welcomed by large audiences. But they do not bear a social or stiff character.

The present writer had seen Shaw's "Saint Joan" in several lands, and in several languages, but now first saw it in the open air. He was agreeably surprised at the success of the experiment. For the bold, clear, swordlike lines of Shaw lend themselves to declamation, without danger of being mistaken for rhetoric. The power of the Shavian Joan parable was eagerly appreciated by the public.

Joan, as played by Fräulein Johanne Zschege, was a plump, good-humored, warm-hearted Gretchen, straight out of some German classic drama. The Dauphin, as played by Herr Arno Assman, was turned into a quite un-French character. The youthful actor, whose slender, fair grace, impish manner and swift movement made the Dauphin like a pucklike prince out of a German fairy tale, was a great success. Indeed, the whole cast played with joy, energy and vim. The entire play was given without a break. There was no changing of scenery—there was none to change, only here and there a bench or chair to move, a torch to extinguish. Even so, the performance took exactly three hours from beginning to end.

"Romeo and Juliet," on the other hand, was not so successful a production. Perhaps its delicate poetry is not quite suitable for contact with the cool, night air. It is impossible for Juliet to shout, "It was the nightingale, and not the lark, that pierced the fearful hollow of thine ear." It is impossible for Romeo to rant his lines to Juliet. But Carl Balhaus played heroically as Romeo, while Juliet suffered from being interpreted by a miscast actress.

A Morning Theater for London

By J. T. GREIN

London

I ALWAYS have maintained that a great deal of money is wasted in the world of the theatre by keeping the playhouses closed during many hours of the day which could be better employed. Already the Coliseum has modified its policy by giving three shows instead of two, and the London cinemas are gradually following the example of New York by turning on from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

But so far nobody had thought of catering for the thousands and thousands of playgoers and playlovers, who perambulate the London streets in the morning and often—unless they go to museums, picture galleries and picture houses, do not know what to do before luncheon. Well, they will have their chance now, and while enjoying themselves, do something for the young generation—for the many actors and actresses who are thirsting for glory and clamoring for a hearing.

The famous theater page of the Daily Telegraph on Thursdays is still full of advertisements in which the word "free" or "disengaged" looms large and sadly. This has inspired me with a plan to make an end of morning dullness and give an opening to these unemployed actors. If all arrangements can be completed, there will be opened in the autumn of this year, at a theater near the shopping center of Regent Street, a season of performances under the title of the Morning Theater.

Here from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. every day will be given, under the direction of well-known young producers, a series of plays, new and old, but mainly cheerful, manned by those of the young generation who are willing to co-operate on a commonwealth basis. In order to make the new enterprise alluring and accessible to all purses, the prices of admission will be so low as to compete with the cinema, with the best seats costing two shillings and all the others one shilling.

Such a bait should attract "house full" every morning. From the actors' point of view, apart from the splendid acting opportunities, the plan has the advantage that instead of unpaid idleness many will have salaries which should compare favorably with touring pay, and that they should have much time on hand to add elsewhere to their earnings if the occasion presents itself.

The Morning Theater is to be run on economical lines—"plays of few people and little scenery" will be its slogan—fortnightly changes of program its policy. If possible, the intention is gradually to form a repertory company in two sections—one of them playing and the other rehearsing, so that at all times there will be two plays on the stocks and a failure may be wiped out at shortest noitce. And so in the near future it is hoped that the Morning Theater of London will fill a long felt want and come to stay.

Russian Film Novelty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Djiga Werthoff's experimental film, "The Man With the Camera," which was recently shown at the Photographic Congress at Stuttgart, has been brought to Berlin for public showing at the Marble House.

At a time when all "movie" talk concerns "talkies," it is refreshing to be presented with an experimental film, which brings one back to the æsthetic and artistic fundamentals of the silent film. Although the camera is at once both master and servant of this new art, it cannot exist without human poetry and human movement. Add to these the mechanical possibility of reproducing an illusion of reality before our eyes, and you have some of the main ingredients of the silent film.

And just now, when the professional, commercial film is becoming theatrical and stagey, when it is turning away from all its triumphs, when fresh air and open skies are banished in favor of stuffy studios and artificial scenery, it is well worth while observing what is being done in the vein of true motion pictures.

Russians have long been the finest users of nature and naturalism in their films. But Werthoff goes further than Eisenstein and Pudovkin in his efforts to "get" life. He presents six acts of film without players and without story, in a film made up of all the thousand and one details of ordinary daily life. The cameraman goes among the people of Moscow and Odessa; from morning to evening, in all parts and places of the city, in all kinds of homes, presenting the faces of all sorts and conditions of human beings, from babies to beggars from coal mine to barber shop, from the bathing beach to the registry office, all are swept in with amazing energy. The speed and rhythm are admirable.

But the world seen through this new eye of the camera becomes a little monotonous. Almost two hours of this carnival of impressions is too much. One inevitably rebels against the sheer virtuosity of strange angle, speed and rhythm. This is the mistake of all anti-story films. But viewed as a kind of new pictorial grammar for the silent film, this Russian example is without equal.

Pasadena Playhouse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—At the Pasadena Community Playhouse, "Enchanted April," by "Elizabeth," dramatized by Kane Campbell.

A particularly lovely, wistaria-hung setting is provided for the first Pacific coast presentation of this romantic comedy of a group of restless women who seek happiness by running away to a rented castle on the coast of Italy. They begin by attempting to escape from those they think have brought them unhappiness and wind up by sending for them as necessary to complete their contentment in this delightful spot.

Vangy Bellby is amusing as the dominating Mrs. Fisher, who appears like a roaring lion in Act I, permits herself a few purrs in Act II, and turns into a gentle lamb by the end of Act III. As Lady Caroline Dester, Alice Turner gives a performance marked by charm, clearness of diction and technical ability. Robert Young scores as Mellersh Wilkins, one of the husbands sent for post haste.

Cyril Armbrister both directed the play and enacts the financially embarrassed young artist who rents his castle to the four women—and then is drawn back irresistibly by the presence of Lady Caroline. Hazel Meek not only gives realism to the part of the Italian servant girl, but also sings pleasingly. Mears Pitcher is the bewildered caretaker.

'These Pretty Things'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Arts Theater Club—"These Pretty Things," by Gertrude Jennings. Produced by Nicholas Hannen. The cast:

May Smythe	Marie Lohr
Gertie Fisher	Betty Freeman
Madame Cesarine	Florence Wood
Stephen Beverley	Edmund Gwenn
Jimmie	James Raglan
Susie Parsons	Athene Seyler
Clara Bloome	Mercia Swinburne
Lady Laura Mayfield	Margaret Watson
Lady Cecily Brent	Cicely Paget-Bowman
Harvey Mayfield	Ronald Simpson
A Waiter	Richard Caldicot

Miss Gertrude Jennings has the knack of portraying so humorously, and with so shrewd a sense of dramatic effect, some of the smaller, and more feminine, foibles of human nature that a comedy from her pen is always welcome, and is closely watched by amateur dramatic societies of the less ambitious kind. A tendency to exaggerate and to work in broad outline makes farce Miss Jennings's most natural mode of expression; but this latest effort of hers, produced at the Arts Theater Club, though styled a farce on the program, seems to contain a quite serious intention—that of satirizing gently the liking of the average woman for "these pretty things," especially frocks, which take the eye from the windows of modiste and jeweler. So near to seriousness is the theme that the farce tended often to transform itself into comedy; directly the vivacious presence and rattling manner of Miss Athene Seyler, as principal performer, were withdrawn from the stage.

The play opens in the salon of a Grafton Street dressmaking establishment, wherein, among other manikins, Susie Parsons, less endowed with good looks than are some of her companions, has grown weary of exhibiting herself to prospective purchasers of raincoats, and longs to parade in brighter raiment. Unexpectedly the opportunity comes; and the manikin, dazzled by her own falsely romantic dreams—which she insists upon referring to as "ideals"—goes off to France with money provided by a supposed unknown admirer, only to find that no such person exists, and that the actual experiences of a glamorous life differ greatly from the promise of the dream. The happy ending of "These Pretty Things" is quite a forced one; but liberties are allowed in the plot of such a play, provided the ball of farce is kept rolling.

Miss Jennings supplies some good acting opportunities to others besides Miss Seyler. One of these is Miss Marie Lohr in a clever sketch of ultra-refined cockney vulgarity; and another Miss Mercia Swinburne, pleasing as Susie's sympathetic friend. Edmund Gwenn played ably and humorously a cynical man of the world, and was well supported by Ronald Simpson, whose lighter comedic method contrasted well with Mr. Gwenn's more virile manner.

P. A.

Civic Playhouse Is Planned in Bradford

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—Following the lead of its neighbor city, Leeds, Bradford, Yorks, is to establish a civic playhouse. The Leeds experimental theater, run by enthusiastic amateurs, has had regular winter seasons for some years. No charge is made for admission to most of the seats in the hall, although there are a few rows of reserved seats at a nominal price. There is a silver collection at all performances.

The Bradford experiment is to be on the same lines, and most of the plays will be transferred intact from Leeds until the local organization is built up.

It is hoped to inaugurate the season by a performance of "Everyman" in a Bradford church in September.

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IN THE SHIP LANES

NO SHIP which has ever entered the port of New York can excel the new steamship Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line, in the beauty of her interior decorations, or in the novelty of her design, both exterior and interior. She is a floating hotel in every sense of the word and the harmony which characterizes her public rooms makes of the new steamship a model for other new ships to copy or a goal for them to surpass.

Her spacious dining room, with its indirect overhead lights and its side-panelled lighting, seats 600 passengers at tables for two, four and six. Her lounge, writing room and other rooms on the upper deck follow a more customary type of treatment, although black ebony strips set off the lighter colored woodwork to advantage. Going aft on the upper deck, one enters a narrow passageway, lined by mosaic tiling of a bluish-gray color, inlaid with lighter-colored designs and this passageway leads to the "night-club," a new development aboard ship.

In this ballroom, the dance-floor is circled by tables, many of these having circular seats of white marble, delicately-shaded with pink surrounding them.

Novel Features

In various parts of the ship is a new type of device, to be used as a guide to other parts of the vessel. One may press any of a dozen buttons and an illuminated chart appears under the glass top, showing the route to take from where one stands to the desired location.

On the boat deck, the huge lifeboats, capable of handling 145 passengers each, and each equipped with a motor, are swung high above the deck so that there is space below for passengers to move about. This replaces the old practice of "nesting" the lifeboats, with the bottom one resting on deck. The newest type of davit is employed, the boats running down a trolley in the davit and thus preventing the jamming of running gear when lowering, and also permitting of boats being put over the side despite a considerable "list" on that side.

The boat deck actually is open to the deck below, under the spot where the boats swing, thus giving two open-air decks above the promenade deck.

Modern Trend

Although the decorative motif is wholly modern it is not of a type which would be termed bizarre in an effort toward extreme modernism. The rooms are quietly furnished, although with numerous utilitarian devices of a helpful nature. In each closet, for example, inverted shoe trees stand on a pedestal, awaiting shoes to be fitted over them. Hot and cold air ducts permit adequate ventilation and, below decks, even on a hot day, the ship was refreshingly cool.

Amidships, a row of shops is located, as is the case in many of the more modern ships.

Second Class

One has to be told that he has entered the second class quarters, so commodious are the public rooms and so effective the furnishings. In the second class dining room, small tables are utilized, as in first class, and an orchestra for second class is available also.

Second class rooms run up to "A" deck, aft of the first class space, and above that is a section of the promenade deck for this class. The whole design has been that of dividing the classes by sections fore and aft, rather than by assigning the lower classes space only on the lower decks.

These touches stamp the Bremen as a vessel distinctly in advance of the present type of transatlantic liner—a type which, it is evident, the other liners must follow as they bring out their new ships, if they are not again to allow the German Lloyd to gain the supremacy in the North Atlantic trade.

"Speak-O-Phones"

Installed in the ballroom of the steamship Leviathan, of the United States Lines, is a so-called "speak-o-phone," this device resembling closely a radio-microphone. One speaks into this and a device records what the voice says, converts it into a phonograph record, and almost as soon as one ceases speaking, the record is placed in a talking machine and played back to the erstwhile speaker.

These machines are to be placed on other ships as well, and a person desiring to send home a spoken record in the form of a letter may do so, heavy manila envelopes being provided for mailing purposes. The invention has its advantages in a utilitarian sense as well as that of novelty and amusement.

Steamship Schedules

The new motorship Kungsholm, of the Swedish American Line, is to be sent on a series of West Indies cruises next winter, four voyages of 16 or 17 days' duration being scheduled. These will included Jamaica, Panama Canal, Havana, Nassau and return to New York.

Midnight sailings of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line have been abandoned and the "Conte" ships will sail at noon Saturdays. Virtually all the lines have now discontinued the midnight departures and by adding a little more speed are enabled to land their passengers on the other side at convenient hours of the day.

"Liner Movements" will not be included with this issue of "In the Ship Lanes" but will appear regularly hereafter.

India's Future Said to Rest on People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Addressing the United Provinces Legislative Council, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor, stated that though the problems of administration were wide and diversified, administration was not an end in itself, but only one of the factors that assisted in the achievement of progress.

The realization of progress, Sir Malcolm continued, must come from the determination of the individual to improve his personal status, and from the efforts of individuals to improve their social and intellectual positions.

Since the country has entered upon the development of responsible government through representative institutions, it can hardly be doubted, the Governor declared, that there would be on all sides a genuine desire to widen the authority of the legislatures.

If there were those who in the past felt hesitation about the process, their doubts had now narrowed down to a desire for assurances on two points the protection: "of the interests of minorities, and the safeguarding of order," he said.

A genuine desire for such assurances, according to Sir Malcolm, was not necessarily an exhibition of unreason, or proof of blind prejudice against the extension of the authority of the legislatures.

The position of the Legislature would be greatly enhanced, observed the Governor, if its members made efforts to keep their constituencies in closer touch with the problems with which the Legislature has to deal.

Highland Cattle Compete at Alloa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALLOA, Scot.—Sturdy, rugged cattle of the Highlands gathered in large numbers at Alloa, near Stirling on the Forth, as the Highland and Agricultural Society held its first show at that historic spot.

Notable among the prize-winners was the famous Ballindalloch held in Speyside, which proved victorious in the Aberdeen-Angus section. The Galloway cattle were much better represented than at Aberdeen last year, the yearling heifers being considered the best in the show.

British Friesians were well represented. The winner of the male championship was the bull Branchal Ver Klaske, shown by the Pathhead and Sinclairtown Reform Co-operative Society, Kirkcaldy.

Other features of the show were the famous Belted Galloway breed of 30 head and some excellent types of the Red Poll cattle.

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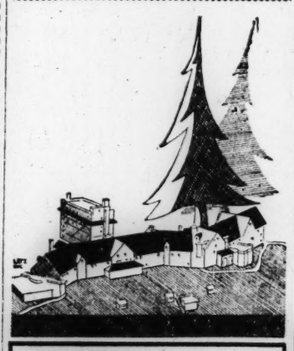

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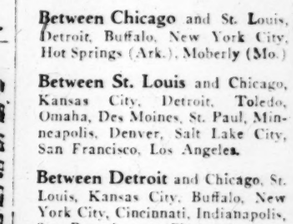
N·G·I·

Cunard Line



Boston—Liverpool
via Queenstown
Cabin, Tourist III Cabin and Third Class

SCYTHIA	Aug. 11
LACONIA	Aug. 25
SCYTHIA	Sept. 8
LACONIA	Sept. 22
YD Pilgrimage	
CARMANIA	Sept. 28

33 STATE STREET, BOSTON
or Local Agents

HAVANA PANAMA
PERU **SOUTH AMERICA** CHILE
by S. S. EBRO and S. S. ESSEQUIBO, specially built for South American voyaging. All outside staterooms, many with private bath.
Ebro, Sept. 5 Essequibo, Oct. 3
PACIFIC LINE
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
or local travel agent.

Clark's Famous Cruises

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE Jan. 29 $600-$1750
New S. S. "Transylvania" 66 days, Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, Spain, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, etc. Hotels, fees, drives, etc., included.
Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N.Y.

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

STEEL SOARS AGAIN TO NEW HIGH RECORD

Stock Market Turns Strong After Early Period of Irregularity

NEW YORK (AP)—Led by U. S. Steel common, which soared more than 10 points to another new high record at 229, the stock market showed a strong tendency today and pressed forward to a new high record for the year. Trade reports were favorable. Private dispatches from Tulsa indicated a record breaking production of crude for that week.

When U. S. Steel broke from 240½, its peak for all time, to around 237, full operations rushed up the copper, oil and coal gas issues to maintain the forward trend.

Allis Chemical gained 9½ points, Consolidated Gas 5½, and Anaconda reached 121⅞.

Call money dropped to 7 per cent in the afternoon. The market closed strong, with total sales approximating 4,100,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.84 13-16.

Bond Prices Uneven

Price movements were irregular in early bond market trading today. First Grade rails on outstanding soft spot Saturday, resisted further losses, rallied steadily to slightly higher, but trading was exceedingly desultory. Time money was firm.

Convertibles showed mixed trends as sentiment in stocks shifted. American Telephone 4½s and International Telephone 4½s dropped as much as 2½ points below the Monday close, while the Atchison 4½s, in a sharply diminished turnover, lost a point. General Public Service Corporation 5½s, Reading Coal & Iron 6s and the Allegheny Corporation 5s were strong spots.

Industrials and utilities had a thin market. Standard Milling first 6s and International Match 5s dropped a point. New England Telephone 5s and New York Telephone general 4½s worked fractionally lower. Cuba Cane Sugar debenture 8s and convertible 7s touched new lows on nominal selling by investors.

Liberty bonds and Treasury notes held steady. Foreign obligations dragged, although some buying appeared in Chile Mortgage Bank 6½s.

Brown Paper Mill, Inc., marketed $1,500,000 in first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent 10-year bonds at 99.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Last Prev.
Oct (old)	18.18	18.38	18.18	18.34	18.16	
Oct (new)	18.12	18.35	18.10	18.31	18.09	
Dec	18.14	18.42	18.14	18.40	18.12	
Jan	18.49	18.70	18.49	18.68	18.47	
Mar	18.71	18.91	18.70	18.89	18.68	
May	18.86	19.05	18.86	19.01	18.85	
July					18.87	

*Spots 18.20, up 20

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Oct	18.02	18.24	18.02	18.24	18.03	
Dec	18.34	18.52	18.31	18.52	18.31	
Jan	18.57	18.57	18.37	18.56	18.34	
Mar	18.56	18.73	18.55	18.73		

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Oct	18.12	18.30	18.10	18.30	18.10	
Dec	18.42	18.58	18.42	18.57	18.38	
Jan	18.45	18.70	18.45	18.70	18.42	
Mar	18.66	18.75	18.64	18.75	18.62	

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Oct	9.75	9.78	9.68	9.77	9.69	
Dec	9.77	9.79	9.70	9.78	9.68	
Jan	9.75	9.77	9.68	9.75	9.68	
Mar	9.82	9.85	9.76	9.85	9.75	
May	9.87	9.91	9.81	9.90	9.80	
July	9.87	9.92	9.86	9.92	9.79	

*Spots 10.17, up 7 points. Tone at close, Spots, Sales (British), 2000; (American), 1000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	1.32⅞	1.33¼	1.30⅜	1.31⅜
Dec	1.40	1.41⅛	1.38⅜	1.39⅜
Mar	1.46	1.46¾	1.44¼	1.44⅞

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	1.01⅞	1.03½	.97½	.98¼
Dec	.94	.94⅞	.91⅝	.91⅞

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	.57⅛	.58¼	.55½	.55⅝
Dec	.57⅛	.57⅞	.55¼	.55⅜
May	.57½	.57⅝	.55¾	.55⅞

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	11.82	11.82	11.72	11.80
Oct	11.95	11.95	11.87	11.90
Dec	12.02	12.02	11.97	12.00

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Oct	1.55	1.52¼	1.52½	1.52½	
Dec	1.52	1.49¼	1.49¼	1.49¾	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Sept	1.28¾	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27¾	
Dec	1.32¼	1.30	1.30	1.32¾	

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 13	Aug. 12
45⅛	25⅜	..	Abitibi	1600	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
84¼	75	6	Adams Exp	500	85¾	84½	85	84
83⅜	57⅝	..	Adv-Rumely	400	24	21⅝	21⅝	22¼
115	100¼	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	46	45¾	46	46
11⅝	7	..	Ahumada	400	11½	11½	11½	11½
181½	95¾	2	Air Reduc	1600	176⅝	170⅝	176⅛	175
47⅞	26	2f	Airway El	1600	43½	41	41⅜	40¾
8¾	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
22	12	..	Alaska Jun	1800	13⅝	13	13⅜	13⅜
22½	12	..	Albany PWP	2550	22¾	21	22¼	22
42¾	22½	2	Allegheny	67300	43¾	43¾	50⅝	50⅞
119⅛	99¼	5½	Allegheny pf w w	100	115½	115½	115½	115
117	106⅝	6	Al & W pf rec	100	115½	115½	115½	115½
86⅝	82¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	200	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	85¼
135⅜	86	2½	Alliance R	20	120½	120	120	120
116⅝	21	6	Allied Chem	4000	226⅞	215⅜	226	216
110⅝	66	6	Allied Chal	2500	272½	269½	269½	272½
42¾	22½	2	Amerada	1400	29⅞	27½	27¾	27½
120	100	..	Am Ag Ch	200	115	115	115	115
48⅜	40¾	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	44¾	44	44	45¼
135	100	..	Am Bk Note	200	135	135	135	132
71⅜	40½	2	Am Bosch	3100	65¾	63⅜	63½	64
69⅞	40	1.60f	Am Brake	1200	61⅞	59¾	59¾	61¾
120	100	..	Am Brake pf	10	117	117	117	117
90	75	..	Am Br Boy	800	27½	26⅞	27¼	27⅜
90	82	..	Am Br Bv pf	10	85	85	85	86
126	105¾	2f	Am Can	12700	164⅞	161½	164¼	164
126	105¾	..	Am Can pf	200	158¾	158¾	158¾	
67⅝	45¾	6	Am Car & F	100	96¾	96¾	98	98¼
125	113¾	1.60f	Am Com Al	1100	116	116	116	116
65⅝	45¾	..	Am Chicle	400	64	63¾	63⅝	63
75	43½	1.60f	Am Com Al pf	1100	45¾	44½	44⅞	45¾
42	21	..	Am En Tel	200	31¾	31	31⅞	31⅞
90	75	..	Am Europe	200	87½	87	87	88¼
1364⅛	1361⅛	..	Am & F Pw	16200	1367½	1333⅛	1361¼	1361¼
94	92	..	Am & F Pw 2pf	1200	94¼	92	93	94
36	36	..	Am Hawaii	1000	34½	35	36⅛	36
42	31¼	..	Am Hide	100	33	33	33	
42	29¾	..	Am Hide pf	100	39	39	39	39½
52⅝	51⅛	..	Am Ice	12700	53	51¾	52⅝	51⅝
75⅝	52½	2f	Am Int Corp	16900	73¾	71¾	72⅝	71⅝
47⅝	47	..	Am La Fr	400	47⅜	47	47⅜	47⅜
50	50	..	Am La Fr pf	200	58	52½	58	50
123	123	8	Am Loco	800	125	122	123	123
115⅝	111⅛	..	Am Metals	11200	75½	72⅝	73⅝	74⅝
113⅝	96	6	Am Met 6%	500	129½	125¾	129¾	125½
75	75	..	Am Nat Gulf	30	75½	75½	75½	75
4	4	..	Am Piano	100	4	4	4	
20¼	20¼	..	Am Piano pf	10	21	21	21	20¼
144	142¼	12f	Am Pw&Lt	14500	146½	142¾	142¾	142
99	99	..	Am P & L 6	100	99	99	99	99½
47⅞	47	11⅞	Am Radiat	6900	47⅞	46⅞	47	47⅜
35	35	..	Am Republ	400	35¾	35	35	34⅝
124⅝	96½	2f	Am Roll Mill	1600	128⅞	123¼	127⅛	124
66	64½	4f	Am Saf Raz	100	64½	64½	64½	65
32½	32½	..	Am Seating	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
118⅞	81½	8	Am Ship Bld	12	113⅜	113	113	113
124⅝	93½	4	Am Smelt	2500	117⅞	114¾	116⅞	116⅛
133	133	..	Am Smelt pf	100	133	133	133	
71	71	..	Am St Find	7000	67½	65	66⅝	65¾
115	90	4	Am St Fdy pf	10	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
110	98½	6	Am Sugar	1600	103¾	100	100⅜	100½
127	94	4	Am Sumatra	1200	115	107	115	114¾
37⅜	22⅜	..	Am Tob B	1000	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼
37⅜	22⅜	..	Am Tob pf	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
41⅜	27⅜	2.40	Am Type Fdr	1200	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
4	4	..	Am Woolen	100	4	4	4	4
4	4	..	Am Writ Paper	100	4	4	4	4
4	4	..	Am Writ pf	200	4½	4	4	4
23	22¾	..	Am Zinc	1000	23	23	23	23
58	57	..	Anaconda	16400	121½	117	121⅜	118⅝
62⅝	47½	..	Andes Cop	500	55⅝	53	53½	54⅞
62⅝	47½	2.30	Andes Cop	1900	54	52½	54⅜	52⅞
118⅝	115⅜	6	Arch Dan	200	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	34
29	29	2	Arch Dan pf	10	105	105	105	
115⅞	103¼	..	Arm Ill A	1200	103½	103	103¼	103½
19⅝	19	..	Arm Ill B	900	57⅝	55⅝	55⅝	57⅝
19⅝	19	..	Arm Ill pf	100	72	72	72	72
214⅛	204	..	Arnold Cons	600	213⅜	200½	207⅜	207⅛
49⅝	19	3	Asso Apparl	200	52½	50¾	51½	52¾
148⅜	143	2	Asso Dry G	500	50	48¾	48¾	48¾
279⅜	145	10	Atchison	9500	279	275⅝	275⅝	279⅜
102¾	102¾	..	Atchison pf	300	101½	101⅜	101⅜	100⅝
65	63	..	Atl G&WI	500	62⅞	61	62⅜	63
107⅝	102½	..	Atl Refin	10000	66⅞	65	66⅛	68
98	90	4	Atlas Pwd	200	100	98	98½	98
115	90	4	Atlas Pwd pf	60	100¾	100	100⅜	100½
46	22½	4	Auburn Auto	200	45⅞	40⅞	41⅝	41¾
42¾	22¼	..	Austin	2200	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	43¾
11	9⅜	..	Austin N	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
11	9⅜	..	Austin N pf	100	29	29	29	
39⅝	22⅜	..	Auto Sales	300	31¾	31¾	31⅝	31¾
41¾	23⅜	..	Auto Sales pf	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	

—B—

257½	210	7	Baldwin	4000	255⅞	252½	253	254½
12	11	..	Baldwin pf	10	121	121	121	
6⅝	4	..	Bald Loco wi	2500	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
19⅝	16	..	Balt & O	10000	132⅞	130½	131⅝	132⅛
76	76	..	Balt & O pf	100	76	76	76	76
107	101	6½	Bamber pf	200	108	107	108	
86½	81	6½	Bangor & A	200	81	81	81	79½
88½	84½	2f	Barker Bros	20	26⅜	26⅛	26¾	26¾
96⅝	85¾	6½	Barker Br pf	100	92½	92½	92½	
2	2	..	Barnet	100	2	2	2	2
2	2	..	Barnsdall A	200	2⅛	2	2	2
30	30	..	Beacon Oil	2800	30	29	29⅝	29½
93⅞	93	..	Beatrice	100	94½	93¼	94½	94½
144¾	81	4.11	Belg NR pf	100	83	82¾	82½	83½
30	30	..	Bendix	10300	92⅝	90⅝	91¼	92⅜
84¾	78	2	Best & Co	400	94½	94	94	94
96¼	75¾	..	Beth Steel	154900	128⅝	123⅜	126	124¼
61⅝	42¾	..	Bloomdale	50	105½	105	105	
61⅝	42¾	..	Blum'thal pf	2000	97	97	97	
34⅝	24⅞	2	Bohn Alum	1000	121⅝	119½	119⅝	119⅞
84	78½	4	Bon Ami A	100	80	80	80	
118⅞	6	..	Booth Fish	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
96⅝	83⅞	4	Borden	2700	94	93	93	92½
116⅝	84⅜	4	Borg Warner	4300	120	115	119¼	116
145	85	..	Boston & Me	6500	85⅞	83	84½	83⅞
63⅝	30¾	..	Briggs	2600	63	61⅞	62	62
43⅝	27½	..	Briggs&St	500	37⅞	37	37	37
94⅝	73⅝	..	Brockway	1100	40¼	40⅛	40¼	40½
95⅝	84	4	Bkyn Man T	700	88⅝	87¾	87¾	87¾
95⅝	84	4	Bkyn Un G	1800	234⅝	225	232	229¾
117⅝	116	8	Brun Sh pf	600	116½	116½	116½	99
119½	117	..	Brunsw Bal	100	99	98⅜	98⅜	99
95⅝	95⅝	..	Brunsw Term	100	22½	22½	22½	21½
414⅛	314	..	Bucyrus	600	296⅜	292½	296⅜	304⅝
134⅝	96⅝	..	Bucy-ex-pf	400	40⅜	40	40	40⅜
50	38½	2½	Bullard	200	47	47	47	
127⅝	94	8	Burns Br A	1040	94¾	94¼	94¾	
127⅝	94	8	Burns Br B	100	27½	27½	27½	
12	12	..	Burroughs	12300	64⅝	63½	63½	64⅝
118⅜	116	..	Bush Term	100	54½	54½	54½	59¾
28⅝	28⅝	28	Bush Term pf	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	
118⅜	116	7	Bush Blg pf	100	117	117	117	
42⅝	34½	..	Butte Cop	100	42	42	42	42
42⅝	34½	..	Butte & Sup	100	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
37⅝	27⅝	..	Butterick	2200	37½	35	37½	35
11	8	2	Byers	1200	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	12¾
1927⅝	1221⅛	..	By-Prod C	1000	33	31⅞	33	31⅜

—C—

85⅞	73¼	4	Calif Pack	400	76½	75¾	76½	76½
17⅜	11	..	Callahan	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
13⅝	12	10	Calu & Ariz	1200	129½	128¾	128¾	128
94⅝	68⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	1200	45⅝	43¾	44¼	44½
2⅝	2	..	Campbell	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
88¾	78	2	Canada Dry	1300	88⅞	88	88	88
234⅝	218	10	Can Pac	500	228⅝	227¼	227¼	228
38⅝	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	35½	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝
20	20	..	Cay-Dobbs	200	21	21	21	
58⅝	53	..	Celotex	1500	55	55	55	56
104⅞	102	2	Cen Alloy	8700	54½	54	54¼	52¾
12⅝	8	6	Cerro de	1400	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
22⅝	16½	..	Certain-td	200	20½	20	20	20½
28⅝	20	..	Chain Belt	100	27½	27½	27½	
97⅞	78	..	Ches Corp	1800	83¾	80	82¼	82
261⅝	206	10	Ches & Ohio	2200	264¾	257¼	260	257¼
19⅝	11½	..	Chi & Alton	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
11⅝	6½	..	Chi & Alt pf	500	9¼	9	9¼	9
13⅝	12¼	..	Chi Gt West	500	13½	13	13¼	13⅛
48⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	43¾	42	42	43⅜
43	27¾	..	Chi M&StP	1400	38½	37½	38½	38⅜
63½	46⅞	..	Chi M&StP pf	4800	59¾	58⅜	59	58¾
20¼	14	4	Chi & NW	400	20	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
147	28	..	Chi Pneu	100	45	45	45	45½
142⅞	115	7	Chi RI	200	137	136½	137	137
10	10	..	Chi RI 6%	100	109	109	109	110¼
120½	98¼	6	Chi RI 6%	200	100¾	100⅞	100⅞	..
6	6	..	Childs	1600	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
74⅞	44⅞	2.40	Chrysler	21800	71½	70¼	70⅝	71
65	65	..	Cin Gas	100	59	58	58	58
82⅝	49	3.60	City Ice	100	50	50	50	50
27	19	..	City Stores	100	20	19¾	19¾	20
57⅞	42⅜	..	Clett Pbdy	300	48	48	48	48
119½	104⅝	4	Coca Cola	100	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾
108¾	101	5	Colgate & A	1400	121½	119	119¾	121½
122¼	100	5	Colgate pf	200	120½	120½	120½	120½
29¼	25	1.25	Colins & A	1400	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32⅛
44	32⅜	2.80	Colo F&I	2900	68⅝	65½	66½	66¾
197⅝	136¼	8	Colo Southn	200	125	123	123	
58	48	4	Colo Co Ipf	20	74	70¼	70¼	
96⅝	53½	2	Col Gas	6100	94⅞	90⅞	94⅜	90½
8⅞	4⅛	..	Col Gas rts	42200	6⅝	6	6⅛	6¼
209	171¼	4f	Col Carbon	300	192	190	190	189
68⅝	54	1.14	Col Graph	20200	66¼	62½	64¼	65¾
67¼	41	..	Col Graph rts	200	64½	64½	64½	65
47⅝	33¾	2	Com Cred	2200	46½	45¼	45¼	46⅜
47⅝	33¾	..	Com Cr Ipf	100	43	43	43	
165¾	92½	6½	Com Cr Ipf	120	93	92⅝	92⅝	92⅞
195	131½	4f	Com Inv Tr	8000	175⅞	170⅜	175⅞	171⅞
54	54	..	Com Inv war	100	54	54	54	
50	50	..	Com Cr El	100	50	50	50	50
96⅞	22½	..	Com Sol	600	473½	471½	473½	475
236⅝	193⅛	..	Congoleum	1900	231½	231¼	231¼	233⅜
251⅝	247⅛	..	Con Film	600	247⅝	241½	248⅝	241½
251⅝	247⅛	..	Con Film pf	100	26	255	255	257⅝
165⅜	50⅜	3	Con Gas	20000	164⅞	160½	163½	158¼
100⅝	96½	..	Con Gas pf	2600	98⅞	98¼	98⅝	98⅜
25⅛	21	..	Con Textile	1200	23¾	21½	21½	21½
65⅝	60	..	Container B	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
90	47½	..	Cont Bak A	1200	81	80¼	80¾	80⅞
14⅜	8⅜	..	Cont Bak B	2000	12⅝	12	12¼	12⅜
61⅞	56⅜	..	Cont aBak	100	57¼	56½	58½	56⅜
82⅝	60	2½	Cont Can	5400	75¾	74¾	75¾	77
107⅝	79	..	Cont Ins	600	93¼	89½	91¼	89⅜
28⅝	13	80	Cont Motors	1700	13⅞	13	13⅝	13⅞
57⅝	28½	..	Cont Oil	6300	30½	30	30	29⅜
107⅜	82	2f	Corn Prod	2000	98	96½	97	98
82⅝	51	1½	Coty	600	55⅞	53⅜	55⅜	53
127⅞	82	..	Crosley	91	91	91	91	91⅞
2	2	..	Cuba Cane	10000	1¼	1	1	1¼
75	42¾	2	Crown Cork	1200	76	73½	75⅝	75
35⅜	18½	1	Crown Zell	700	22⅜	21⅞	22	
112⅝	85	5	Crucible	7000	112⅞	110½	111	110
4⅝	2⅜	..	Cuba Cane pf	12700	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	4½
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
84⅛	60	6	Cuba Rx pf	10	81¼	81¼	81¼	
17	11	..	Cub Am S	200	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
95	60⅜	..	Cub Am S pf	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5	3	..	Cub Dom S	5100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
67⅜	49	4	Cudahy	300	51¼	50⅝	51	50⅝
118	113½	7	Curtis Ppf	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	
173⅛	135½	1	Curtiss	1100	152⅞	151	151½	154⅜
107⅛	58⅜	3½	Cutler	800	94	93	94	

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	7900	43⅞	42½	43	43
128	116	..	Deere pf	30	118½	118½	118½	118½
29⅝	19⅝	1	Del & Hud	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1600	1200	6f	Del Lac&W	1100	146¾	145	146	145
77⅝	55¾	..	Den RG pf	200	70¼	70¼	70¼	
385	224	8	Det Edison	200	350	350	350	
64⅞	42½	2f	Devoe & R A	300	47	47	47	47
13⅜	8¾	..	Dome Mines	800	10⅝	10½	11⅜	10¼
54¼	40	3	Dom Stores	100	44	44	49	42½
207	155¾	4	Dupont	2100	192	189	190	190
119	112	6	Dupont deb	100	112¼	112¼	112¾	112¼
28⅞	20¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	22	22	22	

—E—

207⅞	168	5f	East Kodak	200	195¾	194	195¾	194
56⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	100	60¼	59½	59½	61
174	176¾	4f	Elec Auto Lt	1500	154¾	152	153	153½
18⅝	10	..	Elec Boat	700	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
84¼	42⅞	..	Elec P&L	10600	78⅜	75⅜	77⅝	76¾
109⅜	103	7	Elec P&L pf	1000	107½	107	107½	107⅜
97⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	85	82⅜	84⅞	85
83⅜	57⅜	5	End John	500	65½	64½	64⅞	65½
79⅜	47	1f	Eng P S	5600	74	72⅜	74	72½
119½	90	5	Eng P S 6pf	100	114	113⅜	113⅜	112
108⅝	92¾	5½	Eng PS5½pf	200	104½	104½	104½	104½
41	31⅝	..	Equit Big	200	38⅝	38½	38⅝	38½
58	33	..	Erie	11600	82⅜	81½	81⅝	82⅝
87⅞	84	..	Erie 1pf	400	61⅞	61½	61½	67⅜
66⅝	57	..	Erie 2pf	100	59½	59½	59½	60
63⅞	56	..	Eureka Vac	100	47	45¾	47	47
27¼	22¾	1½	Ex Buffet	30	27	26⅞	26⅞	26½

—F—

10	5	3	Fairbanks	10	25	25	25	..
55⅜	40⅝	3	Fairb Morse	100	42	42	42	43
110⅝	106½	..	Fairb M pf	10	106	106	106	..
72⅝	62	2½	Fashion Pk	200	62	62	62	
169	68⅜	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	20	101⅜	92	92	90½
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	200	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
78	62	1½	First Nat St	5100	78	75¾	77	76
20⅜	7⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	2500	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
72½	39	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	80	39	39	39	39
82¾	37½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	30	37½	37	37	39⅞
120	80¼	4	Fleischmann	200	90	89½	90	90
97⅞	87⅛	..	Fleischm cls	300	90	89¾	89½	90
102⅝	97⅛	6	Florshm S pf	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
75⅝	57⅛	2f	Follansbee B	200	69½	68¼	69½	69
69⅝	42⅜	..	Foundation	200

TRADING QUIET IN CLOTH BUT TONE IS FIRM

Some Selections Marked Up in Face of Decline in Raw Material

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Business was rather quiet in the primary cotton goods market last week. Lack of activity during the first half of the week was attributed to the hesitancy of buyers awaiting the publication of the government report on crop conditions.

Although the government report caused a drop in the price of raw cotton, the mills declined to lower prices on cloth, with the result that transactions were less than normal.

In print cloths the 64x64 5.25-yard sold in numerous small transactions at 5¾c. The 2814-inch 64x60 5.25-yard remained firm all week at 5¾c with some sales by second hands at slightly less. The 68x72s 4.75-yard brought 5¾c for near-by and 5¾c for future delivery while the 72x76s 4.25-yard brought 6¼c. The 80 squares 4.00-yard moved at 6 11/16c and the 44x40s 6.00-yard at 5c.

In the sheetings division prices were generally maintained and on a few numbers were advanced 1c. Among those advanced were the 37-inch 3s square 4.00-yard which sold at 8¾c and the 36-inch 2.90-yard which advanced from 10⅜ to 10½c. The 36-inch 4.00-yard was firmly held at 6¾c and the 36-inch 3.50-yard continued at 8½c. Sales ranged above 30,000 yards each but no large transactions were put through.

Drills Sell Well

Some substantial sales of 30-inch 2.00-yard drills 72x76s were made at 11½c and the 3.25-yard sold at 9¼c. Sales of jeans 2.45-yard were made at 11½c which was slightly lower than recent prices. Pajama checks were in little demand, but were quoted at 9c for 72x80s 4.75-yard. Three-leaf twills 39-inch 68x76s 4.00-yard brought 9¾c.

Sheetings were generally quiet. The 37½-inch 64x60s 4.70-yard brought 10c eastern and 9¾c southern. The 42-inch 72x120s 2.25-yard moved at 15½c to 15¾c. Carded lawns 36-inch 72x60s 10.00-yard sold at 8c and the 40-inch 72x68s 6.00-yard at 9¾c. Carded broadcloths were generally quiet, but a few sales by southern mills were made on the following basis: 80x60s 8½c, 96x60s 10c, and 112x60s 12 to 12½c.

In the fine and fancy goods division trading was more active than in the coarse goods division. Crop report influence was relatively slight, as fancy goods depend less on the price of short than on long staple cotton. There was considerable demand for the scarcer rayon and rayon-mixed fabrics, including rayon flat crepes.

Some business was reported in fancy handkerchief cloths and colored border goods. Some sateen striped lawns for white goods attracted moderate interest, and sales were made for such goods in 38½ inch, 40-inch and 44-inch widths at close prices. Sales of piques 104x72s 5.80-yard were made at 12c.

Combed lawns 40-inch 84x80s 11.00-yard sold at 14½ to 15½c and the 96x100s 7.00-yard at 15½c to 15¾c. Pongees 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at 11¾c for quick delivery. Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s regular hard twist brought 9½ to 9¾c. Combed broadcloths 37-inch 128x68s 4.40-yard moved at 15¼ to 16½c and the 114x76s at 18 to 17½c.

Mixed Goods Sales

Regular rayon-and-cotton mixed goods 64x48s sold at 13 to 12¾c with fashion and 13 to 13¾c with domestic rayon. The 64x52s brought 14c with foreign and 14 to 14½c with domestic rayon. The rayon-and-cotton dobbies 64x48s with domestic rayon brought 14¼ to 14½c. Rayon-and-cotton voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75 denier rayon moved at 28 to 30c and the celanese voiles 39-inch 64x54s with 75 denier rayon at 39c. Rayon-and-silk twills 40-inch 120x52s with 150 denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling was obtained at 43 to 43¼c. Rayon taffetas 35½-inch 92x40s sold at 28c and rayon twills 100x50s at 35½c.

Cotton-and-silk 35-inch 88x52s 22-26 single-end cantons sold at 11¾ to 12c and the 96x104s 22-26 two-end cantons at 26¾ to 27c. The 34-inch 80x68s tussahs brought 17¼ to 17¾c and the 90x96s tussahs 25 to 25½c.

The fabrics were quiet. Carded Egyptian cords 23s 5-3 ply sold at 50¼ to 51c and the combed Egyptian at 66¼ to 67c. Carded peeler cords 23s 5-3 ply with 44 1-16-inch staple sold at 46½ to 47c.

Some sales of cotton numbered duck were made in lots in excess of 100 rolls at 35 per cent off the list, while smaller lots sold at 30 per cent and 5 per cent off the list. For small amounts 27½c was reported as the best price. Hose and belting ducks sold at 36c a pound.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	210	215	Lafayette	85	90
Am Union	220	230	Lebanon		180
Bk of N S	202	205	Lefcourt	348	
Bk Yorkt'n	250	265	Liberty	215	225
Bryant Pk	490	510	Madison St	200	295
Century Nat	200	208	do new	50	55
Chelsea Ex	160	180	Manhattan	845	870
Cent Nat	198	206	Melrose	275	305
Century	320	350	Merchants	165	185
Chase	230	232	Midtown	220	240
Chat Phen	870	880	Peoples	1200	
Chelsea	390	395	Penn Ex	145	155
Clermont	85	100	Penn Mutual	121	140
do rts	27	30	Pt Morris n	121	
Columbus	230	250	Prisco St	630	
Commercial	450	500	Public	251	255
Continental	56	58	Prospect	165	180
Fifth Av	1000	1300	Queensboro	350	425
First, NY	7600	7800	Seaboard	925	955
Flatbush	225	240	Seward	159	164
Fordham	270	290	Sixth Av	210	230
Globe Ex	420	435	Strauss	315	330
Grace	215		Sterling Nat'l	110	120
Guardian	240		Textile	62	67
Guild State	125	135	Trade Bank	312	330
Hatriman	1550	1650	Wash Sq n	155	170
Harbor St	75	85	World Ex	230	260
Industrial	245	260	Yorkville	225	235
Interboro	85	95			

† Ex-rights.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Banca C I	415	425	Int Ger Ltd	41	44
Banco di S	85	87	Interstate n	60	64
Bk Europe	175		Irving	76½	77½
Bk NY&T	895	895	Kings Co	3400	3600
Bankers n	185	187	Law Title&G	372	382
Bronx	525	550	Manufacturers	275	276
do new	104	112	Midwood	335	355
Brooklyn	1175	1190	Murray Hill	360	380
Gen Hanov	426	430	Mut Tr W	365	400
Corn Exch	213	217	New York	340	346
County	480	485	NY Title&M	59	62
Chem B T	120	123	Pacific	415	430
Empire	500	505	Plaza	220	230
do new	120	125	State T&M	220	240
Equitable	630	636	Times Sq	142	146
Fidelity	180	200	Title Guar	170	175
Fulton	575	625	Tr Co N A	300	
Guaranty	904	906	Unit State	4300	4600
Hibernia	285	300	West T&T	150	175
Int Germ'e	208	215	Westch'ter	1000	1200

FASTENER COMPANIES TO MERGE

Plans are announced for the merger of the United States Fastener Corporation with the Carr Fastener Company, the latter to acquire the business and assets of the United States Fastener Company, bringing together the two leading manufacturers of fasteners in the country. The merged corporation, to be known as the United-Carr Fastener Corporation, will be the largest manufacturer and distributor of metal fasteners in the world.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL—Gross earnings of Canadian National Railways for the week ended Aug. 7, 1929, were $5,118,131, compared with $5,217,318 for the corresponding period of 1928, a decrease of $99,187, or 2 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	109¾	108
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Alleghany Corp 5s 49	109⅜	108¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	125½	120
Am Tel 5½s 43	109⅜	107⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99	98¾
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94⅞	94⅝
Am Ice 6s	91¼	91¼
Am Sat Can 6½s '42	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¾	101⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	201	194½
Am T & T 5s '60	102¾	102¼
Am T & T ref 5s '65	103	102¼
Am T & T Geb 5s '42	105¼	105¼
Am W W&Elec 5s '34	99⅞	99½
Am W W&Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82	81
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	98	98
Ann Arbor 4s '95	75½	75½
Ann Arbor 6s 5½s '43	88	87½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86	86
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	86½	86½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	158	156
Atch T&SF 4s 1995	88	87⅝
Atch T&SF 4s 1960	88	88
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	96	96
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	88	88
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72¾	72¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	90	90
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73	72¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	106½	106½
Aug Chem 5½s '37	122	120
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	108½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	89¼	89¼
B&O cv 4½s '33	97	96⅞
B&O ref 5s '95	100	99⅞
B&O 5s ct Sern div	101¼	101¼
B&O 6s '29	108	108
Bel Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104	106?⅞
Belding Han 6s '36	91	91
Beth Steel con 5½s '52	102¼	103
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104½
Boston & M RR 5s '67	94½	94½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr ref 4s '68	90¾	90½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86	86
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	86	86
Buff L & P 4½s '67	88	88
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99½	99½
By Products 5½s '45	100½	100½
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	92½	92½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	97	97
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99	999
Can North deb 6½s '46	114¼	114¼
Can South con 5s '62	102	105
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96⅞	96⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	91
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99¾	99½
Certainteed 5½s rets '48	75½	75¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	107¾	107¾
Ches & Ohio 4½s ref '92	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O 4½s '92	94⅝	94⅞
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s 50	67¼	67¼
Chi B & Q 3½s ll div '49	82¾	82¾
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½
Chi B & Q ref 5s '71	103⅝	103⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76⅛	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63⅜	63½
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	96¾	96
Chi Ind & L ref 6s '47	109¼	109¼
Chi M&St P 4½s rcts E '89	90⅝	90⅝
Chi M St P 4½s	90⅝	90⅝
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	75½	75
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	88¼	87½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	92¼	91½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	105	105
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107¼	107¼
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	92⅞	92
Chi R I&P rfg 4½s	87½	87½
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99½	99½
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	102	101⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	101¼	100⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	93¼	93¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	86	86
Cin Un Term 4½s '77	96	96
Clev C C&StL 4½s E '77	91¼	91¼
Clev Cin Term 5½s '72	106¼	106¼
Colo Power 4½s '57	91	91
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	85¾	85¾
Colonial Oil 5s ct	92⅜	92⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr	97¾	97¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	98	97¾
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	58⅜	58⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s	99	98½
Com Inv Trust 6s	64½	64½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100⅝	100⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100½	100½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	59⅜	58½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	59	58
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s rcts	81½	81½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	84½	84½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅞	99⅜
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	61¾	60⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102	102
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88½	88½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	91⅞	91⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	87	87
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100	99¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	97
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	88	87½
Ed Rock Nc Trust 6s	102¼	102
East Turn Va & G 5s D	98½	98½
Erie cv 4s A '53	80	80
Erie 5s '67	92¼	91⅞
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Erie 1st con 4s '96	81	81
Erie gen lien	75⅛	75⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42B	96	96
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102½	102½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68	67
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	97½	97½
Garnett 6s	86	86
Gen Cable Corp 5s	98	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	101⅝
Gen Pub Svc 5½s cv	113½	112
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	101⅜	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	90¾	90½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	94	92½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅝	103¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	105⅝	105½
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109
Green Bay & West deb B	28⅝	28½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75⅝	75⅛
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	77	77
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	87⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	99⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Ill Cen 4s '52	86½	86½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95½	95⅜
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108½	108½
Ill Cen ref 5s L&NO 5s '63	100½	100½
Ind Steel 5s '52	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90	89¾
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	79	79
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94¼	94¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Tran 5 sta '66	63½	63
Inter Rap Trans 5s '32	53	53
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	103	102
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	88½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87	85¾
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80½	80½
Int Tel&Tel 4½s cv	175	169½
Int Un Ry gen 5s A '65	98	98
Kan City 1S&Mem 4s '36	92⅝	92½
Kan City So 1st 4s '50	73⅛	73⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95	94¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86⅝	86⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¼	104
Kendall 5½s ww	92¼	92¼
Keith 6s '46	86	85½
Kentucky Ind Ter 4½s sta	85	85
Kinney Co 7½s '36	103½	103½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Kuhn Loeb 6s '30	100	99½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84¼	83¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	105½	105
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94¾	94
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84¾	84¾
Lou & Nash L & N M	100¼	100¼
L&N 3s Stl. div '80	82	82
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104⅛	104⅛
L&N 7s '20	101	101
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	84½	84½
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	54	54
Midland of NJ 5s '40	90	90
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅝	99⅝
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21¾	21¾
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99	89
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104	104
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82½	82½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	98⅛	98⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73¾	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96½	96
Mo Pac 5s A	97½	97½
Mo Pac 5s G	95⅝	95⅝
Mo Pac 5½s '49	116	115
Montana Power 5s A '43	101¼	101
Montana Power 5s D	97¼	97¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95¾	95¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82½	82½
Murray Body 6½s '34	99	99
Namm 6s	99	99
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s 48	96½	96½
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	9½	9½
N E RR 5s	93	93
N E T & T 4½s B '61	96	96
N E T & T 5s '52	102	102
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	86⅝	86⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89⅞	89
N O T & M 5½s '54	99½	99½
NYC&HRgen 5½s '97	76¾	76¾
NYC&HR deb 6s '34	94¾	94¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103¾	103½
NYC&HR 4s '42	91	91
NYC&HR ex 6s '35	108⅛	108⅛
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	93⅜	93⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105½	105½
N Y Dock 5s	80¼	80¼
N Y Edison 5s '44	101⅜	101⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¼	111¼
NY G E L H&P pur m 4s '49	92½	92½
N Y N H&H deb 4s '55	75½	75½
NY N H&H deb 4s '57	72½	72½
NY N H&H 6s w	132	132
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	28½	28¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	97
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
N Y Wchester & B 4½s '46	82⅜	82
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	73¼	73¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101⅛	100⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	73¾	73¾
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	87¾	87¾
Nor Pac 6s R 2047	110	110
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	102⅞	102⅞
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅛	99⅛
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	83½	83½
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97¾	97¾
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	93⅝	93⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	99
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	100½	100½
Penn Dlie C-C 6s '41	85½	85½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	94	94
Penn R R con 4s '48	86¼	86¼
Penn R R 4s '21	97½	97½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	104½	104½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	96	96
Penn R R 5s '64	105⅜	102⅝
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104½	104½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	108
Penn RR col 7s '39	101	100⅞
Penn R R 4½s '63	95¼	95¼
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Pere Marq 4s '56	86½	86½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89	88½
Phil Co 5s '67	96¾	96½
Phillippine Ry 4s '37	30	30
Phil & Read C & I 6s '48	111	109¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '53	86	86
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99¼	99¼
Postal Tel & C 5s '53	91	91
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	89⅝	89⅝
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	241	241
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅝	97⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	96½	95½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	91	91
Remington Rand 5½s	97	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww	97	96⅜
Rochester Gas 5s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93½	93½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	92½	92
St L Peoria 5s	98½	98½
St L & S F 4s A '50	84¾	84¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	85⅝	85⅝
St L S W 1st 5s '32	70½	70½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	90⅞	90⅞
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	82	82
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	48¼	47½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60	60
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	48	48
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92	91¾
Shell Union 5s '47	95	95
Shubert Theater 6s '42	70	70
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅝	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95⅞	95⅞
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93½	93½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	91	90¾
Smith A O 6½s '32	101⅞	101⅝
So Pacific rfg 4½s '55	85¾	85¾
So Pac col 5s' 44	104⅜	104⅜
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	87¼	86⅞
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	104⅜	104⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	86⅛	85¼
So Ry con 5s '94	105	105
So Ry gen 6½s '56	111½	111¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	99	99
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅝	101⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94⅛	94
Std Mer Bbe 5s	97½	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95	94½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	102½	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100½	100½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100	99¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36	35
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54¾	54¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	102½	102½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99⅝	99¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96	96
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92½	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	86	85⅞
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	106	106
U Ry St Louis 4½s '34	77¾	77¾
US Rubber 5s '47	87¾	87
US Rubber 7½s '30	100¾	100
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	91	91
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109½
U S P & L 5½s '57	91¾	90½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	74	74
Va Ry 5s '62	100⅝	100½
Wabash 5½s '75	101⅜	101⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	95	95
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95	95
Western Pac 5s A '56	96	96
Western Un 5s '51	101	101
Western Un 6½s '36	107⅜	107¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36	89	89
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	42	42
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	44½	43½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Youngstown 5s '78	99½	99½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99	98½
Winch R Arms 7½s 41	107	107
Youngstown 5s '78	99½	99¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Last	Open	High	Low	Aug 13	Aug 12
3½s '47		97.4				97.4
1st 4¼s '47		98.13	98.18	98.13	98.13	98.12
4th 4¼s '38		98.13	98.19	98.12	98.19	98.12
4th 4¼s rg		98.9	98.18	98.18	98.12	
US 4¼s		52.106.18	106.20	106.20	106.24	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102'S as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 1st 7s '57	85¾ 85¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½ 99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½ 99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100 100
Argentine Mtg Bk '47	80 79
Argentine Gov 6s Sep '60	99 99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¾ 99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¾ 99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¾ 99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100 99¾
Antwerp 5s	91 91
Australia 4½s '57	87 87
Australia 5s '55	94⅞ 94⅜
Australia 5s '57	94¼ 94
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103¾ 103¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91 91
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94 94
Belgium (King)6s '55	101 100½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¾ 107¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾ 108¾
Berlin Elec '59	89½ 89½
Berlin 6½s '50	89½ 89½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	89½ 89
Bogota (City) 8s '45	98 98
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	85 85
Bolovia (Rep) 8s '47	98½ 98½
Bordeau (City) 6s '34	100½ 100½
Brazil 6½s '26	90 90
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105¾ 105¾
Bremen 7s '35	100½ 100½
Brisbane 5s '58	87 87
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76 76
Buenos Aires 6s '61	91 91
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	86⅞ 86⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	90 90
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98 98
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¾ 100⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96¾ 96
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98½ 98¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¾ 91¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93¾ 93¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	91½ 91½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	82 82
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	84½ 82
Copn'n (City) 4½s '53	85 85
Copn'n (City) 5s '52	94⅛ 94⅛
Copn'n (City) 8s rct	90½ 90
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	92½ 92
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	77 77
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109½ 109
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96⅞ 96⅞
Denmark 5½s '55	99¾ 99¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	94½ 94⅛
Dresden 7s '45	99¾ 99¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½ 102⅜
Estonia 7s	82 80¾
Finland 5½s '58	85½ 85½
Framerican Pr Dr 7½s '42	102½ 102½
French (Rep) 7s '49	102⅝ 102⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '42	111½ 111½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86 85½
Germ Cen Ag Bks 6s Oct '60	82¼ 82¼
Germ G E 6½s '48	90½ 90½
Germ G E 7s '45	96 96
Harpen 6s	91¼ 91¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97 97
Hungary Mun 7s '45	91½ 91½
Hsedor Steel 6s '48	83⅞ 83⅞
Irish Free State 5s '60	96 96
Italian Credit Con 7s R '47	94 94
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91¼ 91¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	95 94¾
Jap (Son Pwr) 6½s '50	86⅞ 86⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100 99⅞
Kreug & Toll 5s rct ww	100 100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100½ 100½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅝ 100⅝
Meridionale 7s '57	97 97
Medellin 6½s '54	75¼ 75
Mex 4s small A '04	9½ 9
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87 87
Montecatin 7s '37	98 98
Nor Germ L 6s '47	90⅞ 90⅞
New So Wales 5s '58	93 92

EDUCATIONAL

Mr. Saranovitch Forgot to Eat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE empty dinner pail was given an impatient shove on the kitchen sink as Isadore Saranovitch, returning from his day's work, noticed that Frieda, his wife, had not even set the table for supper.

"Vastin' time on them books again, eh," he scolded.

The spelling book, tablet and hand-book on the Constitution would have been safely hidden away sooner if Frieda had suspected her husband's early arrival. Months ago she had learned it was better to study these in his absence than to precipitate an argument on whether she should attend the mothers' class in the neighborhood school.

"Fool stuff," he had blurted out many times. "You're never goin' to be a school teacher and you're never goin' to marry a lawyer and you know English good enough to cook. So why go to school?"

But Izzy, Frieda explained, "you know I want to write to our boy in Detroit, and then Ida will soon be marryin' and leavin' us, maybe clear to St. Louis. I wish I should know how to write to them."

"Tch," with a shrug of his shoulders, Isadore again argued, "Let Rose do the writin'. She's in the eighth grade now and she can write good, too. Let her do the writin'."

"Yes, but there's the Government, too, Izzy. I must to learn about the votin'. Besides the teacher she is too, so nice, to explain them." Frieda's eyes watered as she tried to convince her husband.

"Well, leave the votin to the politicians. They know bettern you. I say you stay by the cookin' and sewin', that's vat I say." Isadore was positive.

Thus every discussion failed to soften his heart. More than anything else, he wanted his wife to have a sumptuous, punctual meal ready at his command. He liked to whiff the odors from the kitchen as he swung the back gate to and lumbered up the irregular brick walk.

* * *

Tuesday evenings were a relief to Frieda. With Izzy safely away at his lodge meetings, she and Rose would sit down together, spread their books out on the kitchen table and have a long quiet evening at their "home work."

A great comradeship had sprang up between the mother and daughter since the mother too had become interested in books. Although the history and literature which Rose was studying in the eighth grade were too difficult for the mother to read, yet they often talked it over together.

Already Frieda could write little sentences by herself, and could read and understand the simpler paragraphs. In fact, ever since the teacher had first guided her clumsy fingers to write the letters of the English alphabet, Frieda had determined to stay by the class until she could answer the questions in government. Three mornings a week she slipped her books into a paper bag and cut through the alley to the school.

Somehow Rose had taken a certain pride in her mother's schooling and would help her on these precious evenings to read the little pamphlet about the Constitution.

"How many senators does Illinois send to Washington?" Frieda knew.

"How old must the President of the United States be before he can be elected?" She could answer it.

"How are amendments added to the Constitution?" She could explain this too.

Finally the superintendent visited Frieda's class to examine the women on their knowledge of the history and government of the United States. With a steady eye Frieda gave her answers. With a steady hand she wrote the little sentences. With a clear voice she read the clipping from the newspaper given her.

Frieda passed. She fairly flew home to divulge the news to Rose at noon, but in the evening never a peep did she make to Izzy.

* * *

When Isadore arrived home one evening, early in June, he noticed a change. Frieda was wearing her best and only silk dress. Her face was flushed as she took up the vegetables for supper. Rose also was fluttering around trying to help her mother get the dinner on the table.

The family sat down. Frieda opposite her husband. Should she tell him? Or would it be better to wait? Frieda didn't know.

Suddenly Rose very courageously plunged in. "Pa, did you know that Ma graduated today?"

Izzy was startled. "Graduated to what?" he demanded and pulled the dish of carrots across the checkered tablecloth.

"Oh, Izzy, it was wonderful," Frieda could contain herself no longer. "The stage all spread with flowers and flags, a big table full of diplomas—a man makin' a speech—and all the audience clappin' and singin' 'America, God shed his grace on thee,'" and she picked up the tune to the words, beating time with her fork on the table as she sang,

"And crown thy good with brotherhood,
From sea to shining sea."

Her face was radiant for it had been the first big day of her life. Before she had finished the strain, Rose interrupted,

"The diplomas were all tied in red, white, and blue ribbons."

"Diplomas!" Izzy sat motionless listening to the recital by both mother and daughter.

"Yes," Rose continued, "And Ma was the first one to lead the procession across the platform, "and here's her diploma." The white roll was put in his hand.

Isadore had forgotten to eat. His knife and fork lay undisturbed beside his plate. Flickers of joy stole around his eyes as he tenderly and eagerly untied the ribbon and unrolled the document. At once he recognized the name "Frieda Saranovitch" among the other to him unintelligible words.

Quickly he pushed the diploma in front of Rose. "Read vat it says, Rose. Read vat it says. Start with the top and read all the big vords too."

Deliberately Rose read. Triumphantly Frieda watched. Attentively Isadore listened.

Board of Education of the City of

This certifies that FRIEDA SARANOVITCH has attended the classes for Foreign-Born Residents in the —— School and has become reasonably proficient in the use of the language of this country. She has engaged in the study of the Forms of Government, national, state, and local, and other subjects bearing on the duties and privileges of Citizenship, and is hereby recommended to the Courts as qualified in these respects to become a Citizen of the United States.

Signed ——

There was a pause. Isadore looked up at Rose and in a subdued tone quietly asked, "Did you read all vat it says?" She had read it all. He changed his position for the first time and sighed. "Well, it's vonderful. It's just vonderful." Turning to Frieda, he asked, "Can men go to that school, too?"

Tons and Tons of Clean Sand Are Given to Children to Play In on the Many Playgrounds of Denmark.

Denmark Where Sand Gardens Are Chief Part of Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

THE welfare of children, from every point of view, has reached a high degree in Denmark. Children's playgrounds, for instance, are serving as models even in such distant and far apart places as Chicago and Jerusalem. As is often the case with new movements, it is the profound interest and the indefatigable energy of one man which has brought about such splendid results, and this man is Hans Dragehjelm, who has pleaded the cause of the children, in Norwegian, German, Swiss and other countries' journals.

It is only what one could and should expect. Hans Dragehjelm points out, that special attention should be paid to the welfare of children in a country which counts a Hans Christian Andersen, a Grundtvig, a Kristen Kold, among her sons.

Mr. Dragehjelm, from his boyhood, went in for rowing, sailing, fishing, skating, sledging, etc., and had the chance of leading a kind of Red Indian or Robinson Crusoe life of play. These exceptional chances inspired him to work for children in less happy circumstances. Before setting to work in earnest he studied what had already been done in Germany. In return Dragehjelm lectured on his ideas, the novelty and value of which were at once admitted and adopted in many towns. Sir Robert Baden-Powell is a great admirer of Dragehjelm's system, but while he appeals to big and little boys, Dragehjelm's special domain is children between the ages of three and ten years.

Piles of Sand

Although, of course, other appliances and games are a welcome addition, the sand garden, or the sand playing ground, is the main feature of Dragehjelm's system, and the Copenhagen municipality has provided dozens of such public sand playing grounds. The sand basin, with floor of cement tiles or some such similar ground work, need not be very large; even 40 to 70 square feet suffice in some cases. A table must be placed again the sand basin, on which the children can make their sand figures and sand castles.

The Danish Foreign Ministry, and a number of municipalities and societies, have assisted Mr. Dragehjelm in making his work a national movement. As a typical playing ground on the Dragehjelm plan may be mentioned one in the comparatively newly laid-out Common Park on the outskirts of Copenhagen, covering an area of 3500 square meters, with a sand basin 750 square meters, drinking fountain, sheltering sheds, lavatories and playing appliances. The large sand basin in this playing ground in of granite.

There are now about 50 playing rounds with sand basins in Copenhagen, the largest being on the site of the old "Elephant" rampart and covering an area of 6600 square meters. Thus old fortifications have been turned to peaceful and beneficial use in this connection. At one of the playing grounds a woman teacher is present, an innovation which has proved most beneficial. This is, of course, independent of the ordinary, necessary control.

Playing grounds, according to the Dragehjelm idea, have also been arranged in the parks of the two royal castles, Rosenborg and Frederiksberg. The former is in the center of Copenhagen, and the latter just outside. Both are fully equipped with sand basins, cement tables and a variety of appliances.

Hans Dragehjelm has friends all over the world, including a number of eminent American citizens, and the social committee of the League of Nations has appealed to him for assistance. He endorses with warm conviction the saying of Joseph Lee, who has done so much for the children in the United States: "The boy without a playing field is father to the man without work."

The Parent

Simla, India

Dear Friends:

I was indeed glad to find, some time ago, that the Monitor devoted a space to letters from parents and young folks, "over-twenty," and thus added further to its utility as a promoter of international peace and friendship.

Here in India we get the Monitor some weeks after it is published, but its news is never old, and we appreciate very much the unbiased views expressed so clearly and concisely in the articles. The Monitor quickly becomes popular with new readers because it is a champion of all that is good and true, and gives the world good, clean reading.

India is a wonderful country and is making good progress. There are over 320,000,000 people, consisting of numerous castes and sub-castes, and speaking 34 main languages, each of which in its turn has been broken up into several local dialects owing to the differing environments of the people. Far from being a dark, spiritually unenlightened country, India is the home of some beautiful religious purposes, and deep-thinking men. It is for such a vast multitude of people, holding diverse views, and of widely varying customs, that the Simon Commission has been intrusted by the British Government with the duty of framing a suitable and workable constitution.

I am a clerk employed in an office of the Government of India, and am also interested in teaching. I shall be glad to hear from anyone interested in India, and other subjects generally. R. B. C.

* * *

London, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I am an interested reader of all three mail bags and have lately seen several letters in which the writers mention scrapbooks which they have made from the Monitor.

I am going to tell you in this letter of my own efforts in this direction, and should be very pleased to hear from anyone who is interested in developing the great possibilities which lie in this fascinating pastime.

First I bought a scrapbook with colored pages and cut out the pictures from the Home Forum Page, together with the short descriptive article, and pasted them in. I began this solely for my own amusement, but halfway through I decided to give it away as a Christmas present. This I did, after decorating the cover as attractively as possible, and it was greatly appreciated.

My next effort was more ambitious, as it was to be given as a wedding present and must be both beautiful and useful. I first purchased some inexpensive paper folders, upon each of which I printed one of the following words: Pictures, Sundial, Home Making, Household Hints, Recipes, Gardens, Poems, Education, Religion, Snubs, etc. As I cut out the articles and pictures from the Monitor, they went straight into their proper folder, so the task of grouping them in different sections when I paste them into the scrapbook was simple.

In the making of this book I found out many useful hints, particularly as to the best way of making the finished work present an artistic appearance. I should be so glad to tell more to anyone who is interested.

For myself I have started a scrapbook into which I paste any and everything from the Monitor which particularly appeals to me. These go in in any order, without any regard to subject matter, but in addition to this I have two other books, one specially dealing with home making, home decorating, crafts, and another dealing exclusively with gardens.

I am afraid this letter is too long already, so will only add how much I appreciate our wonderful international daily newspaper, which carries so much good into thousands of homes today. (Miss) M. L. G.

[Miss M. L. G., may we have your full name, please, so that we may forward letters for you which come in?]

* * *

Macclesfield, Eng.

Dear Parent Column Readers:

I do wish to express my gratitude for our splendid Monitor and its helpful articles. I especially appreciate the Home Forum page and the Educational. The Parent column is helping me so much. This week I want to say "Thank you" to Mrs. V. J. of Bakersfield, Calif., for her helpful "Play-Day Mother."

My little girl of 4½ years has seemed difficult; at times her self-confidence is almost baffling. I am grateful to say that I am learning through our blessed teachings to solve all these home problems and am ever learning the truth that as we become more childlike and patient our children respond in turn and become more loving and obedient.

I should be very grateful to any mothers who will correspond with me on the subject of children.

(Mrs.) M. C. J.

[Mrs. M. C. J., may we have your full name, please, so that we may forward letters for your which come in?]

With Their Grown Student Children

Chicago, Ill.

Friends of mine lately solved an interesting problem with their three grown children. The family lives in a big suburban home, and as the mother says, she could teach her girl something of housekeeping, but, with several maids and a large establishment, such teaching was largely theoretical. Besides, she also wanted her boys to know what running a small home involved.

Her opportunity came when the girl wished to live in the city where she could better pursue her musical studies, and the older boy, graduated from college, wanted to study a profession. Living in the suburb was out of the question for both of them. So the mother rented a two-room kitchenette apartment for them in a location near the college, helped the girl furnish the place, and left them to work out their problem. They each had an allowance, although the boy earned part of his expenses by carrying on the sale of insurance that he had begun during vacation, and the girl gave some lessons as well as studied.

A good many meals were taken in a cafeteria, and Sundays usually saw both son and daughter in the suburban home eagerly waiting for a dinner that would be served them without their ordering or cooking the food.

Looking back to the experience, the mother says: "It was the wisest experiment I ever made. It was no greater expense than if we had had the two boarding somewhere in the city all year, and the results are better than I dared hope. May has shown better taste in furnishing the place than we expected; in fact she has the makings of an interior decorator. She has learned values. She has learned to do simple cooking, and buys well. To see her on Sundays at home interviewing the cook has amused her father, but he realizes that for the first time in her life she appreciates the work done in a kitchen. Both young people have learned system. The girl served as accompanist, and so was out late at night. Sometimes my son got breakfast.

"That boy knows that housework is real work. He makes his bed and straightens his room before he goes to class each morning. My daughter buys and cooks dinner except when she is to be busy in the evening and then they go to a restaurant. But if either of them marries, it will be with a knowledge of what it means in time and effort and businesslike work to run a small home efficiently. My boy will be a better husband for this year of having a home for which he was partially responsible. Best of all, the two are closer friends than ever before."

So well has the plan worked that during vacation, when the older son is taking a tramping trip with some friends, the younger son is living with his sister for the summer until he goes back to college in the autumn, and May says: "I'll have Bill knowing as much about being head of a household as Bob does before the summer is over. We are near the lake, so it will be cool in our apartment all summer, and Bill likes to live in the city after being in a small college town. Father and mother will see him week-ends when they are home, but they have rented the big house for most of the summer and with us practically off their hands they can travel." R. B. S.

Boys Who Read in Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

BOYS! Running, swimming, hiking, bicycling, adventurous boys, of 10, 11 and 12 years, who recently rushed from the school room, secretly resolved to put books away until September's imperative call was heard, have listened to the voice of Miss Dorothy Hairgrove, in charge of the children's department of the Southwest Branch Library in Kansas City, Mo., and now can be found a round dozen of them—reading diligently.

This young librarian had noticed during the winter and spring months that the shelf which held the aviation books for boys was almost always empty, while more and more calls for such books were heard.

"Why not make use of this new aviation-mindedness to encourage summer reading among boys?" she asked herself and set to work at once to do it.

On simple but correct maps of the world procured at a school supply store were traced the routes of Commander Byrd's north pole flight, Sir Arthur Cobham's flights to Africa and Australia, Colonel Lindbergh's Atlantic and South American flights, certain parts of the army flight of 1924, and the Collyer-Mears flight around the world—the land part of which was by plane.

When the boys came to the library for the first meeting June 1—a printed notice of the coming event bearing the picture of an airplane had been posted for weeks in the children's room and talk about it had been encouraged—each was permitted to choose the flight he was most interested in or would most like to take. A list of books, 20 or more for each flight, had been made. These books were about aviators and aviation and scenes along the routes.

After deciding on his flight each boy agreed to read four of the books on his list, and when that was accomplished another map of his own was started bearing his name, on which he traced the route and placed the exact scenes of his books. With each additional book from his list that was read came the added pleasure of another scene marked by him on his map. Ten books from the list is the number required before the map becomes his own to take home—and perhaps frame for the walls of his own room. Then, if his interest and enthusiasm continues, he may select another flight and renew his activities in the club.

On Saturday mornings a few minutes before ten the members of this Aviation Book Club can be seen approaching the library on foot, on bicycle, or driven in a car by a co-operating mother. Books under their arms testify to the week's reading—one of them read eight in three weeks. When they are assembled in the small staff room off the main reading room the books are discussed and reviewed by the boys so that all share in the information gained by each.

Since the interest already present in the boys' minds was increased by this reading and discussion, the fact that most of the boys were making model airplanes at home was revealed in a club meeting. Miss Hairgrove decided to encourage this work by an exhibit of these planes to be held when the club as a whole has reached a certain point in progress along the various routes. In the exhibit ribbons will be awarded by competent judges.

Co-operation has been an outstanding characteristic of the boys in this club. Enjoyment and profit have resulted from the discussions in club meetings. But most of all the main purpose of the club—to give good reading a place in summer activities—has been accomplished, for not one member has fallen below the educationally prescribed quota which is a book a week.

Uganda Boys and English Ideals

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

WHEN Commander E. W. E. Callwell of the British Navy retired after the war, he settled down to farm in East Africa. But he soon found the people even more interesting than the land and realized that what the Africans chiefly needed was education and leaders of their own race. He therefore offered himself as a teacher for a time at the Budo School for Uganda chiefs-in-the-making, run by the Church Missionary Society.

"In 1926 I offered to restart a church missionary school which had had to be given up, near Fort Portal, in the Kingdom of Toro," Commander Callwell told a Monitor correspondent. "I wanted to be able to build up a school in which the attainment of happiness would be the main object—the sort of happiness which comes from making other people happy. This means character building, and I believe the methods of the great schools of England are the best to take as models."

With African Assistant

And so Commander Callwell set out with an African assistant to start this school. The Missionary Society could spare him no funds, and he had to rely on the support of parents of his students, supplemented by anything the Government was willing to give when the school was established and approved by them.

"While I set about adapting the old disused buildings I sent my African assistant out to get the pupils," said Commander Callwell. He came back a few weeks later with a most disreputable looking crew. But it was not so bad as I expected. He had had the knowingness to collect the fees—50s. for the first term—before he had accepted the student. The parents, however, had sent them to me in rags so as to try to soften my heart with the idea (quite unjustified) of their extreme poverty.

"However, there was little need at the end of the first term to seek for pupils. We were offered far more than we could take, for the boys were the best advertisement for the school. They did not want to have any holidays, but I told them there must be a break between the terms. During the holidays they were such good advertisements for the school, and they traveled about so far singing its praises, that they completely wore out the feet of their red stockings and the soles of their crepe rubber shoes. They refused to forego the glories of their scarlet stockings, and so we have compromised by having stockings without feet, while shoes have been given up altogether!"

Prefects But No Fagging

The school has the British system of prefects who help in the discipline of the school, but there is no fagging. "On the contrary, I have noticed when such chores as washing clothes have to be done, the elder boys undertake to do this, while they tell the small boys to run away and learn to play football as that would be better for them!" said the commander.

It has been possible to move the school to a new site at Nykakasura, where the buildings, in the erection of which the boys are helping, are situated in grounds of 400 acres. "A stream runs through our little estate," Commander Callwell said, "and we have erected there a flour mill, which I have built out of scrap iron, for the grinding of our corn."

After the smaller boys have learned to read and write their own language, most of the instruction is in English. What Commander Callwell particularly wants now is a keen staff, for the school is getting too big for him to manage almost single handed. He can offer only the salary that the Government education authorities will grant, but he says that there is no more fruitful opportunity for service than such as is provided by this school on the slopes of Ruwenzori, on the uplands 5000 feet above the Equator, where leaders for the rapidly unfolding activity of Africa can be trained as leaders of their race.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

JUNIOR TENNIS IS UNDER WAY

Seeded Players Are Defeated in Early Rounds of National Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CULVER, Ind.—With the third and fourth round matches scheduled to bring play out to the quarterfinals, matches in the United States junior and boys' tennis championships settled down to real clashes among the greatest of the country. The tournament got under way here Monday with an entry list of 72 in the junior division and 32 playing in the boys'.

The opening day of competition among the juniors found ten of the seeded players eliminated from competition. Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., one of the favorites and ranked in the seeding drew a bye in the opening round and then fell before the steady baseline play of Earl Bossong, Cincinnati star, in a hard, two-set match, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Noble Is Defeated

The other seeded player to fall was A. D. Noble of Newton Center, Mass. Noble also drew a bye in the opener. He then won his second-round match by defeating Merle Moore of Tucson, Ariz., 6—2, 7—5. G. F. Roll of Philadelphia then proceeded to give Noble a trimming in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. Roll carried far too much power for Noble and the New Englander had no chance.

Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., runner-up in the singles last summer and top-seeded player, defeated Frances McGowan of Culver in his start, taking 12 straight games. H. E. Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., favorite to meet Gledhill in the final, played through two easy matches. In his first-round encounter Vines swept past Philip Boddy of Chicago without the loss of a game, and then defeated E. H. Sutter of New Orleans, 6—0, 6—4. The other seeded juniors advanced easily. They are K. K. Kamarath, Austin, Tex.; Hugh McArthur, Los Angeles; William Schommer, Milwaukee; P. R. Boelmer, St. Louis; William O'Laughlin, Pittsburgh; John Richardson, Staten Island, N. Y.

C. D. Morgan of Richmond, Va., seeded fourth in the boys' draw, and P. R. Wooledge of Fargo, N. D., seeded eighth, were eliminated in the opening of the boys' tournament. Wooledge failed to appear and was defeated. Morgan lost to B. Friedman of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Cohan One of Favorites

Despite the fact that the defending boys' champion, R. K. Hebard of White Plains, N. Y., is seeded at the top of the draw and is favorite to come through to the finals, a new possible title holder loomed when Jay Cohan of Santa Monica, Calif., who is accompanied by a professional coach, passed through the first and second round without a semblance of a struggle, brushing his opponents aside with a skillful exhibition that rated him as one of the most formidable contenders for the honors.

Cohan won from Michael Peppa, Gary, Ind., in his first-round match, 6—2, 6—1, and then defeated Irving Richter of Detroit with the loss of only one game in two sets. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR AND BOYS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Junior Singles—First Round

William Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Warren Menger, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2.

W. E. Reese, Atlanta, Ga., won from Alexander Nicholas, Detroit, by default.

H. S. Moore, White Plains, N. Y., won from E. J. Miles, Egbert, Ind., by default.

Barr, Austin, won from J. D. Talbot, Staten Island, N. Y., by default.

Louis Delone, Culver, won from J. A. Faust, Culver, Ind., by default.

Martin Busby, Miami, defeated J. C. Ertel, Culver, Ind., 6—3, 6—4.

H. E. Irvins Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Philip Boddy, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Aaron Miller, Baltimore, defeated Colby Estabrook, Culver, Ind., 6—3, 6—2.

D. M. Frame, New York, defeated Robert Royster, Culver, Ind., 6—3, 6—0.

Second Round

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Francis McGowan, Culver, Ind., 6—0, 6—0.

Henry Tabaugh, Baltimore, defeated W. D. Powers, Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1.

Emmett Lowery, Indianapolis, defeated C. L. Rocheigh, Allentown, Pa., 6—2, 6—4.

Fred Brace, Pontiac, defeated Warren Lockwood, Allentown, Pa., 6—4, 6—4.

Hugh McArthur, Los Angeles, defeated F. L. Wertz, Culver, Ind., 6—3, 6—3.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, won from D. G. McCabe, Culver, Ind., by default.

J. F. Baumann, Chicago, won from Jean Dutmary, Indianapolis, by default.

K. K. Kamarath, Austin, Tex., defeated R. J. Portnoy, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—0.

John Sheldon, Chicago, won from Herman Ries, South Bend, by default.

Joseph Carrigan, Culver, Ind., defeated John Roy, Boston, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Milton Savich, Detroit, defeated Kascal Peckoff, Goshen, N. Y., 6—4, 0—6, 6—4.

P. R. Boelmer, St. Louis, defeated William Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—3.

N. Ganger, Cleveland, defeated Charles Hume, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—4.

A. D. Noble, Newton Center, Mass., defeated Merle Moore, Tuscon, Ariz., 6—2, 7—5.

G. F. Roll, Philadelphia, defeated Seymour Siegel, Grand Rapids, 6—2, 6—3.

Maxwell Guzman, Detroit, defeated James Flaherty, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0.

H. W. Christnson, Samuel N. J., defeated Stanley Weitz, Grand Rapids, 6—1, 6—3.

Earl Bossong, Cincinnati, defeated Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

William O'Laughlin, Pittsburgh, won from Ray Durgett, Syracuse, by default.

Kendall Cram, Nashville, defeated Charles Davis, Oklahoma City, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3.

William Schommer, Milwaukee, defeated Walter Arensberg, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—1.

G. H. Hartford, Newport, R. I., defeated H. W. Fletcher, Goshen, N. Y., 6—2, 8—6.

B. Bralley, Austin, Tex., defeated Carl Devinatz, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.

Robert Bryan, Atlanta, won from J. L. Beaver, Culver, by default.

H. S. Moore, defeated W. P. Reese, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Barr defeated Louis Delone, 6—2, 7—5.

Martin Busby defeated Broida, 6—1, 6—1.

H. E. Vines Jr., defeated E. H. Sutter, 6—0, 6—4.

D. M. Frame defeated Aaron Miller, 6—2, 6—0.

Taylor defeated Dubadway, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Emmett Lowrey defeated Fred Brace, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Hugh McArthur defeated John McDiarmid, 6—4, 6—4.

Milton Savich defeated Joseph Carrigan, 7—5, 6—2.

G. F. Roll defeated A. D. Noble 6—1, 6—2.

H. W. Christensen defeated Maxwell Guzman, 6—3, 8—6.

Earl Bossong defeated Halton, 6—0, 6—2.

Robert Bryan defeated J. R. Bralley, 6—1, 8—6.

BOYS' SINGLES—First Round

R. L. Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg, Ind., defeated Paul Elliott, Pittsburgh, 6—8, 6—1, 6—2.

C. D. Steele, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., defeated Ray McDonald, Indianapolis, 6—2, 6—1.

Jay Cohan, Santa Monica, defeated Michael Peppa, Gary, 6—2, 6—1.

Irving Richter, Detroit, defeated L. E. Beckman, Kankakee, Ill., 5—7, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Samuel Lee, Berkeley, Calif., 6—4, 6—1.

C. R. Hunt, San Francisco, defeated Curtis Miles, New Haven, Conn., 6—1, 6—0.

B. Friedman, Philadelphia, defeated G. D. Morgan, Richmond, Va., 6—1, 6—1.

Caldwell Russell, St. Johns, defeated Joseph Stubbs, Indianapolis, 6—4, 6—3.

H. H. Lott, Philadelphia, defeated M. Taorias, Beaver Falls, Pa., 6—2, 6—2.

F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated J. R. Cheshire, Atlanta, 6—3, 6—3.

David Singer, Detroit, defeated W. A. Landreth, Culver, 6—4, 8—6.

F. M. Cantwell, Youngstown, O., won from F. R. Wooledge, Fargo, N. D., by default.

George Burroughs, Flint, Mich., defeated Harvey Dawson, Chicago, 6—0, 1—6, 6—4.

Third Round

G. H. Boynton, Atlanta, defeated S. A. Shrostrom, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

British Empire Games in Hamilton in 1930

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

Montreal

THE British Empire Games will be held in Hamilton, Ont., the week of Aug. 16 to 23, 1930. Decision to this effect was reached Monday at a meeting of the executive of the British Empire Games Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada held under the chairmanship of E. W. Beatty and attended by J. F. Savage of Montreal; Maj. D. S. Forbes, Montreal; Col. W. Bovey, Montreal; Prof. T. R. Loudon, Toronto, president of the A. A. U. of C. and M. M. Robinson of Hamilton, chairman of the Hamilton committee.

ADDED FEATURES IN ANNUAL TRAP SHOOT

Thirtieth Grand American Tourney Has Large Prize List

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O.—With a total of more than $18,900 in cash and trophies promised, the thirtieth annual grand American championship and handicap trap shooting tournament is ready to begin at Vandalia Field here Aug. 19 and continue to Aug. 24. Two new features have been added to the program, the competition for state champions at double targets, and the match for the winners of the all-around championship of each state, it is announced by President Guy V. Dering.

According to the prize list, a total of $8950 in cash and trophies is offered in the preliminary events, Aug. 16 and 17. The class championship of North America is to be decided Monday, the first regular day of the tourney, the contestants being placed in classes in accordance with their official averages at registered single targets, 16-yard rise, and known ability.

Tuesday will be known as Championship Day, with four titles to be decided, the Amateur Clay Target Championship of North America, and Ladies' Amateur, the Junior and the Sub-Junior. On Wednesday, the state team championship will be held, along with the race for state champions, and the professional clay target champion. On Thursday, the preliminary handicap is planned, with the grand American handicap on Friday and doubles championship and consolation handicap on Saturday. The international hundred also will be decided on the final day.

Isaac Andrews of Spartansburg, N. C., is the title defender in the grand American handicap. F. M. Troeh of Portland, Ore., holds the doubles title, Mark J. Arle of Champaign, Ill., the clay-target crown, and Miss Boyer of Mount Carmel, Pa., the women's championship.

SPECIAL RULE TO END DEADLOCKS

Checker Officials to Penalize for Too Many Draws

CEDAR POINT, O. (AP)—Special rules were made in the American checker championship tournament Monday in an effort to break the deadlock between four of the leading contestants. The players completed nearly 20 hours of competition without winning or losing a game.

Louis C. Ginsberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Edwin F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., have played drawn games in the last two days. Harrah B. Reynolds of Buffalo, N. Y., and Jess Hanson of Los Angeles have played an equal number of undecided matches.

The officials decided to alter the ruling requiring all matches to be played to a decision and ruled that hereafter if a contest reaches 20 drawn games each contestant is to be penalized.

ADJOURNED GAMES IN CHESS PLAYED OFF

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Adjourned games only were contested in the international chess masters' tournament Monday. J. R. Capablanca of Cuba won and tied Dr. Milan Vidmar of Jugoslavia for second place. Spielmann of Austria still remaining in lead.

E. D. Bogoljubow of Russia and Aron Nimzowitsch of Denmark, now tied for fourth place, were both winners. F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, also was victorious.

SKATES FAST TWO MILES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Roland Cioni of New York made fast time to win the two-mile championship in P. T. Harmon's world championship roller skating tournament at the Chicago Stadium. After a struggle for position in the infield, skating ninth and last, until the last three laps. Then he sprinted, passing one rival after another, and finished ahead in 5m. 20s., declared to be the fastest two miles ever skated on an unbanked track. Malcolm Carey of Reading, Pa., was second, Joseph Laurey of Chicago third, Nicholas Bradic of Cleveland fourth and Raymond Davis of St. Louis was fifth.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	78	37	.678
St. Paul	70	46	.603
Minneapolis	66	48	.579
Indianapolis	55	61	.474
Louisville	52	63	.451
Columbus	50	66	.431
Milwaukee	47	68	.409
Toledo	41	70	.369

RESULTS AUG. 12

Milwaukee 10, Columbus 8.
Kansas City 6, Toledo 5.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 6, Louisville 4.

SPRINGFIELD LETS TWO GO

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Chester Falk, left-handed pitcher, and Frank Parkinson, veteran infielder, have departed from the Springfield Eastern League Baseball Club. Parkinson was returned by Hartford, to which club he was loaned, and has been given his outright release. Falk, sent here by Montreal, has been transferred to Scranton of the New York-Pennsylvania League by the Royals.

SENATORS GET GREAT PITCHING

Boxmen Average Less Than Seven Hits for Period of Six Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	79	31	.718
New York	65	40	.619
Cleveland	57	51	.528
St. Louis	56	53	.514
Detroit	52	56	.481
Washington	45	60	.429
Chicago	43	66	.394
Boston	33	73	.311

RESULTS AUG. 12

Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 11, New York 7.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.

With the Philadelphia Athletics now holding a lead of 11½ games over the New York Yankees, attention of baseball fans is being turned upon the race for third place that is ensuing between Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis, with Washington looming up as a possible winner of that position by virtue of its great playing of the last few days.

The main interest so far as Philadelphia and New York are concerned is centered more on individual play than team play, for the Athletics are so far ahead and the time is so short to the end of the season, nothing less than one of the greatest upsets in the history of the game could ever bring about a Philadelphia defeat in the race for the title.

Individual Play Stands Out

Ruth's thirty-first home run of the season, Walberg's seventeenth victory of the season and his third shutout, and Simmons' twenty-seventh home run of the season stand out as the most interesting factors in the New York-Philadelphia games, the Athletics defeating Detroit, 6 to 0, and the Yankees losing to Cleveland, 11 to 7, in a hard-hitting game. Ruth is now only two home runs from the major league leadership for the season.

Washington's great spurt of the last ten days is a result of the kind of pitching Manager Walter P. Johnson stated early in the season that his club was capable of. "It's only a matter of waiting until the pitching comes to the surface," he said while in Boston last April. "Then we will go. How soon it will produce, I don't know, but you can count on it sooner or later." Evidently his prediction, which was based upon sound conclusions, is now coming true, too late to be in the pennant figuring, but not too late for a third-place position, if it continues with its recent vigor.

Senators Get Great Pitching

Washington's victory over St. Louis, 3 to 2, was its fifth straight, the first time it has won that many in succession this year. It was the Senators' tenth victory in the last 14 games. As an illustration of Washington's great pitching of late, take the last six games in which opponents of the Senators have made no more than nine hits in any one. Two of them were six hit games, two were seven-hit contests, one was a nine-hit game and the other found Braxton allowing St. Louis only five hits on Monday to win 3 to 2.

MacFayden was in excellent form when he faced Lyons of Chicago and so Boston edged out a 3 to 0 victory, scoring all its runs in the first inning before Lyons gained control of himself. His two bases on balls to start the inning were turned into runs by the Red Sox when Rothrock made one of his two triples and was brought in on a double steal. Chicago made only three hits. Lyons gave seven bases on balls, three in the opening inning. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia.	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	6	8	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries — Walberg and Cochrane; Uhle and Hargrave. Time—1h. 41m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	1	1	0	4	2	0	1	x	11	14	1
New York	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	13	4

Batteries—Shaute, Miljus, Shoffner and L. Sewell; Pipgras, Pennock, Sherid and Bengough, Dickey. Winning pitcher—Shoffner. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Time—2h. 22m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries — MacFayden and Gaston; Lyons, McKain, and Berg, Crouse. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Time—1h. 25m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Braxton and Tate; Crowder and Schang. Time—1h. 39m.

MAINE STATE MOTOR-BOAT RACES SOON

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me.—Racing such as has not been seen on the Atlantic coast this season is looked for here next Friday, when contestants from all over the East line up for the gun in the State of Maine championship. Several craft of over 400 horse power, including two Gold Cup boats capable of 65 miles an hour, are entered, one of them the property of E. Curtis of Portland, who has two legs on the cup and needs only one more for permanent possession.

Curtis will drive a 26-foot hydroplane fitted with a 425-horsepower motor. Judson Morris, winner of the cup last year, will be in the race, and P. James will be on hand with his new 500-horsepower hydroplane, Rip IV, with which he won at Camden. Mr. James will also drive in the outboard races against his old rival, Louis Pierce of Providence, from whom he won at Camden.

Commodore Welles reports more than 50 entries likely for the outboard classes, and not less than 100 in the power races, including the cruiser race and the Yacht Club championship. Seven makes of boats are already represented in entries for the outboard races — Chriscraft, Hacker, Dodge Watercar, Rice, Baby Gar, Dyercraft and Down Easter. Ross Maddocks, commodore of the New England Outboard Motorboat Association, will race in three events. Another entrant will come from Indiana, bringing a fast outboard hull and two motors. A race for family runabouts has been added this year to the outboard string and a silver trophy will be placed in competition for this event.

ENGLISH TEAM WINS THE MIXED DOUBLES

HAMBURG (AP)—An English team consisting of Miss Evelyn L. Colyer and G. N. Lee defeated Fraulein Rost and Hans Moldenhauer in the mixed doubles final of the German lawn tennis championships Monday. The scores were 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Jacques Brugnon and Christian Boussus of France won the men's doubles title defeating Pierre Landry of France and P. D. B. Spence of South Africa, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4 in the final.

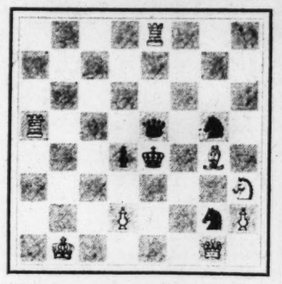
CHESS

by George A. Diddell

PROBLEM NO. 1121

By G. Heathcote

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

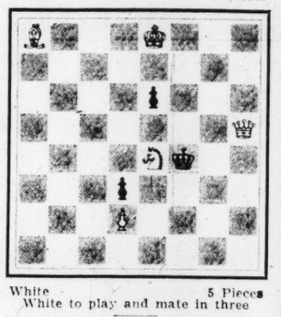
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1122

By G. Mott-Smith, New York, N. Y.

Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1119. P-Kt4

No. 1120. 1. P-Kt8(Kt) K-K2
2. P-Q8(Kt) K-B3
3. P-Kt8(Kt) mate
Prob. Comp. { Kt-R4
A. Ellerman

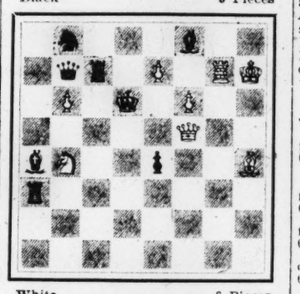
Problem No. 1115 has been found to have an ingenious cook by B-B.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

When the unpinned pawn promotes itself, some interesting positions arise, as in the following example, where both knight and queen are called for.

By A. Ellerman

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The 22 masters contesting at the Kurhaus, Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia, under the auspices of the Carlsbad Chess Club, represent 17 countries, and the necessary 11 daily games will not bring the affair to a close until Aug. 28. That E. D. Bogoljubow, one of the favorites (and the challenger for the world's title) should lose as early as the third round came as a distinct surprise, for one point means much with so large an entry. However, A. Nimzowitsch, who defeated him, together with Jose R. Capablanca, are the other two most favored for first place.

The list of entries and two of the games: Capablanca, Thomas, Yates, Becker, Maroczy, Menchik, Saemisch, Tartakower, Colle, Treybal, Marshall, Spielmann, Mattison, Vidmar, Euwe, Gilg, Johner, Nimzowitsch, Rubinstein, Gruenfeld, Bogoljubow, Canal.

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Mattison White	Tartakower Black	Mattison White	Tartakower Black
1 P-K4	P-QKt3	15 P-K5	PxKP
2 P-Q4	P-K3	16 PxKP	R-Q
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt2	17 Kt-Q6ch	K-Kt
4 B-Q3	P-QB4	18 KtxB	QxKt
5 P-B3	P-Q3	19 B-Kt4	Q-R
6 Castles	Kt-Q2	20 BxR	QxB
7 R-K	Kt-K2	21 Q-R4	P-Kt3
8 B-KKt5	Q-B2	22 QR-Q	P-QKt4
9 Kt-R3	Kt-Kt1	23 Q-KKt4	Kt-B
10 P-Kt3	B-Kt2	24 P-Kt5	KtxKt
11 P-R5	BxB	25 KtxP	KtxKt
12 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt	26 QxKtch	K-B
13 PxKt	B-K2	27 R-Q7	Resigns
14 PxPch	KxP		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Spielmann White	Gruenfeld Black	Spielmann White	Gruenfeld Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 KtxKt	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 P-KKt3	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	15 PxB	Kt-Kt3
4 P-K3	P-QB4	16 B-Kt3	Castles
5 Kt-B3	PxP	17 B-Q4	P-Kt4
6 KtxP	P-QR3	18 B-K3	B-B3
7 BxP	B-Q2	19 P-KR4	Q-Kt2
8 Castles	Kt-QB3	20 P-R5	Kt-K2
9 Kt-B3	Q-R2	21 BxKtP	KxB
10 Q-K2	B-Q3	22 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-Kt3
11 R-Q	KKt-K2	23 P-R5ch	Resigns
12 B-K3	Kt-Kt1		

A tournament at Paris, prior to Carlsbad, was captured by Dr. S. Tartakower without the loss of a game. The scores:

	Won	Lost
Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland	8	3
A. Baratz, Rumania	7	4
E. Colle, Belgium	7	4
E. A. Znosko-Borowski, Russia	7	4
J. Cukierman, Poland	6	5
Sir G. Thomas, England	6	5
F. Lazard, France	5½	5½
J. Koltanowsky, Belgium	6	6
L. Schwarzmann, Poland	6	6
Dr. A. Seitz, Germany	4½	6½
Miss V. Menchik, Czechoslovakia	2	8
M. Duchamp, France	2	9

Fred Reinfeld (New York University), in winning the United States Federation tournament for collegiate players, defeated the victor last year in the following game:

SCOTTISH OPENING

Kussman White	Reinfeld Black	Kussman White	Reinfeld Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 R-K	Kt-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 P-QKt3	QKt-K4
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 P-B4	Kt-Kt5
4 KtxP	B-B4	19 Kt-Q2	P-B4
5 B-K3	Q-B3	20 PxP	BxP
6 P-QB3	KKt-K2	21 BxP	B-Kt5
7 B-K2	Q-Kt3	22 QKt-B3	
8 B-B3	Castles		QKtxKtch
9 Castles	P-Q3	23 BxKt	BxB
10 Kt-Kt5	BxB	24 Q-KB2	BxP
11 PxB	Q-Kt4	25 Q-Kt3	Q-B3
12 Q-K2	B-Q2	26 QR-Q	R-B4
13 Kt-KtBP	QR-B	27 Kt-K6	Kt-B6ch
14 Kt-Kt5	Kt-K4	Resigns	
15 Kt-Q4	Kt-B5		

Lord Dunsany, the poet, contesting with living figures at Ramsgate, England, defeated Maj. Montague Jones in the following encounter:

SCOTTISH GAME

Jones White	Dusany Black	Jones White	Dusany Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Kt-Q4	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 QxB	P-B3
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 R-Q	P-Q4
4 KtxP	B-B4	18 PxP	RxP
5 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	19 P-KR3	KR-Q
6 Kt-QB3	BxKt	20 R-K	Q-Kt2
7 BxB	P-Q3	21 P-KKt4	P-KB4
8 B-Kt5	P-KR3	22 K-R2	PxP
9 Castles	Castles	23 BPxP	P-B4
10 P-B3	R-K	24 Kt-B5	K-R
11 BxQKt	BxB	25 Kt-K7	R-Q7ch
12 Kt-K2	B-Kt4	26 K-R	Q-Q3
13 BxKt	QxB	27 Kt-B5	Q-R7 mate
14 P-B3	QR-Q		

LADIES OCCUPY COURTS FOR DAY

Complete First Round in Eastern Women's Play —Few Men's Matches

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Ladies' Day found the courts of the Westchester Country Club devoted chiefly to the play of the women in the eastern tennis championships, Monday, only a few left-over first and second-round matches being played in the men's singles, to bring in the remaining stars who were delayed in making their appearances on Saturday and Sunday.

The two champions of 1928, both of the famous Sutton family of California tennis history, made their first appearances of the tourney, when Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, the former Miss May Sutton, with the aid of a bye and a straight set victory over Mrs. W. M. Shedden of Boston, and John H. Doeg, her nephew, scored an easy victory over Travers J. Le Gro of the local forces, 6—0, 6—2. Another member of the family made her début in senior championship play in the East also, when Miss Dorothy Bundy scored a victory over Mrs. Marquis James of Pleasantville, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2, displaying many of the qualities which have made her mother a famous character in tennis annals for a quarter of a century.

Another début in the tourney brought Francis T. Hunter back to his home club after his European play and, though he was far below his best form, he came through his initial match over H. Holbrook Hyde, the well-known Hartford player, who is making one of his few appearances in this tourney, though he lost the second set to the Connecticut man, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Twenty-nine pairs are entered in the women's doubles, with Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper, Mrs A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Josephine Cruickshank, Miss Mary R. Greef and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, and the Palfrey sisters, Miss Sarah H. and Mianne, as the four seeded teams. In addition to these, Miss Virginia Rice and Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Miss Alice C. Francis and Miss Clara Greenspan, Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus, and Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard are listed in the draw. The summary:

EASTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, defeated T. Le Gres, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated H. H. Hyde, Hartford, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated E. H. McCauliff, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Harold A. MacGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated R. M. Lusch, Los Angeles, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Julius A. Hene, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

J. S. Olliff, England, defeated Merritt Cutler, New York, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, Orange, N. J., 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. F. M. Charske, Noronto, Conn., defeated Miss Mabel Reed, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. A. M. Duncan, Bronxville, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Mrs. H. H. Walsh, Kew Gardens, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. W. Y. Hester, Glen Cove, defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Arthur Smith, Bronxville, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, Montclair, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Catherine Jones, New Canaan, Conn., 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, New York, defeated Mrs. Victor Hockmeyer, Bronxville, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Florence Le Boutillier, Westbury, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Grace Surber, Jackson Heights, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, defeated Mrs. Henry T. Eaton, New Canaan, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated Mrs. F. M. Letson, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. O. E. Gray, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Rose Taubele, New York, defeated Miss Velma R. Tipson, Port Washington, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Miss Emily Seimer, Clifton, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, defeated Miss Elizabeth Meyer, Mount Kisco, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Mrs. T. D. M. Johnson, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Eleanor Holton, Swampscott, Mass., defeated Miss Grace R. Moran, Greenwich, Conn., 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, defeated Mrs. F. C. Koss, Montclair, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Longwood, defeated Miss Ida Schnall, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Elizabeth Rebold, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Helen Marlowe, San Francisco, defeated Miss Katherine Lamarche, Seabright, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Provincetown, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, defeated Mrs. Marquis James, Pleasantville, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, Santa Monica, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Dorothy Andrus defeated Mrs. F. M. Charske, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Miss Clara Louise Zinke, 10—8, 6—2.

Mrs. W. Y. Hester defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, 7—5, 6—1.

Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Clara Greenspan defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Virginia Hilleary defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme, 7—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated Miss Norma Taubele, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Ruth Bailey defeated Mrs. Rose Taubele, 6—1, 6—0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	73	47	.608
Toronto	69	55	.557
Baltimore	65	53	.551
Reading	63	55	.534
Buffalo	60	63	.488
Montreal	59	63	.484
Newark	55	64	.462
Jersey City	38	82	.317

RESULTS AUG. 12

Reading 11, Montreal 8.

PIRATES BUY CATCHER

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club has announced that Jack Finney, whose home is at Gadsden, Ala., catcher in the Georgia-Alabama League, whose home is at Gadsden, Ala. Finney was purchased for delivery next spring. He bats and throws right-handed.

BOSTON BRAVES DEFEAT BUSH

Stellar Chicago Star Loses His Second Game of Year as Relief Pitcher

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	70	33	.680
Pittsburgh	63	42	.600
New York	60	49	.550
St. Louis	55	53	.509
Brooklyn	47	60	.439
Cincinnati	45	61	.424
Boston	44	63	.411
Philadelphia	41	64	.390

RESULTS AUG. 12

Boston 4, Chicago 3 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.

The Boston Braves did something on Monday that no other club has accomplished since June 1, when they marked up a defeat over Guy T. Bush, outstanding pitcher of the league-leading Chicago Cubs, who went into the game at Braves Field in the ninth inning with the score tied, 3 to 3, and let the Boston club score the winning run in the tenth.

Defeating Bush is a performance well worthy of headlines. As a starting pitcher Bush has lost only one game this season and won 16. As a relief pitcher in 13 games he has won two and lost one, the Braves being the first to defeat him in that capacity. His record for the season is now 17 victories and two defeats, his other loss being sustained at the hands of the New York Giants on June 1, 7 to 4.

Cantwell has been one of the hardest p

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DOCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, a woman of refinement, cook, willing to wait on table; small adult family; all conveniences. MRS. W. P. FARNHAM, Rock Beach Rd., Charlotte 546 W.

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COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 16 Fraser Avenue—Ladies, open gates individual attention. 42 years' experience.

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20 MILES FROM NIAGARA FALLS
A rest home in fruit belt where guests may enjoy quiet shade, lovely country home and good table produce; permanent guests considered. MRS. A. E. BEACH, Grimsby, Ontario.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., Harrison, 3815 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4 room, efficiency suites, moderate rental to desirable tenants; reference. C. H. SHERMERHORN, Jr. Evergreen 5186

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DIAMONDS, carats bought for cash; call or send postcard. WILLIAM GOLD, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd st., New York. Vanderbilt 3953.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WANTED—Baby Grand Piano, Mahogany preferred; in good condition. JESS JANET WILLIAMS, 1866 Eaton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bookminster 0425.

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NEW YORK CITY. Practitioner will rent part time very attractive office. Room 1209, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1220.

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INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, calsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1985 M.

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GREENWICH CONN.
Charming home atmosphere for rest, study and recreation; swimming, boating, fishing, out door dining porch; attention, opposite church; high elevation, cool, quiet. Tel. Greenwich 2750, or write 203 Milbank Avenue.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 37.

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GRAND ISLE, VT., 150 ft. frontage on Lake Champlain, completely furnished home, 6 bedrooms, tennis court, garage, excellent market facilities, 20 miles from Burlington. $7,000. H. BALDWIN, 49 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

MOUNT VERNON, Chester Hill Section, leaving N. Y. will sell attractive 8-room bungalow, plus maids room and enclosed sun porch, also built-in garage and burner and every modern improvement. 3 minutes' walk from New Haven and Westchester-Boston railroads. Phone Oakwood 0590.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 5-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums, excellent view of New York harbor; light airy rooms $30 to $35 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. Y. C., 115 West 16th—Attractive room, modern theater apartment. Christian Scientist preferred; references. Chelsea 6600 (Apt. 2681).

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 424 Seventh St.—Transients, comfortable sunny rooms in private quiet home, private garage. Phone 2878.

WANTED: Congenial business couple, large furnished room, beautiful home, Teaneck, N. J.; convenient buses and West Shore rail road. Box B-776, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS WANTED

MODERN room, use of kitchen, desired by business lady employed in exchange for light services or care of children 5 evenings weekly after 6 p. m. Box L-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

INVESTIGATE

To Honest, Intelligent, Settled Men who qualify, we offer PROTECTED territory in Connecticut (as a few counties are open), outstanding and necessary, a REAL opportunity. Income unlimited, commission basis; NEW PATENTED, AUTOMATIC FIREMAN AND WATCHMAN, backed by thousands of sales and endorsements; country's largest non-gas users. PROPERTY, interview only. CONNECTICUT SHUR-LINE INC., 288 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CANADA—Young man, 28, single, seeks position of trust & responsibility in manufacturing business in Canada. 9 years' experience organizing works of production of engineers' sensitized papers & general drafting office matters. Box 37, A. E. MURRAY, 33 Mosley St., Manchester, Eng.

SALESMAN wishes position, salary; references. Box W-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN desires a homelike place this side of Boston where she can perform some light duties for small pay. Christian Scientists preferred; references. S. L. JOHNSON, 61 Congress St., Milford, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, vast experience editorial business publication work, also advertising, recently edited semi-technical book, resident New York. Box S-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced governess, splendid references. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for August; First Church of Christ, Scientist, 42 1st St., Weehawken, New Jersey. Phone Palisade 4-23

SUMMER BOARD

A TREASURE is found in the hills of Vermont, ancient of stage coach days; all home cooking, everything neat in the heart of Putney; illus. booklet. PUTNEY TAVERN, Putney, Vermont.

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Pleasant, homelike, restful; numerous recreations, amusements; churches. Rates Moderate. Booklet.
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DODGE INN—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table, pleasant rooms; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (ninth season). MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock City, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM, Lake Winnipesaukee
Fresh Vegetables—Airy Rooms, Good Beds
Summer Sports—Bathing
Opportunity for rest and study—Rates Moderate
Mc MATT KIMBALL, Lakeport, N. H. R. F. D. 5

OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Quiet, attractive farm home on beautiful lake, will accommodate few guests, bathing, boating and fishing; excellent food. MRS. AILEEN GRAY.

ROSE LAWN FARMS—A mountain home, with every city convenience; country advantage, refined surroundings, quiet and restful. MRS. M. G. MOORE, Adamstown, Pa.

SHADY KNOLL, near Asbury — Country estate, sports, home cooking, booklet. Tel. Redbank 287. EMMA VAN HORN, Fair Haven, N. J.

SOUTHPORT, CONN. (Box 463)—Quiet place on water for few guests, good food, convenient commuting, car. Phone Fairfield 1138.

SUMMER BOARD
(Continued)

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26 Eighth Avenue
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Quiet, helpful atmosphere, in view of ocean; moderate rates; daily, weekly; about 25 guests. Tel. 1624.

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THE BROCKLEBANK
New London, N. H.
Rates $18.00—$20.00 per week
Open June 1 Oct. 1

WHITE RIVER VALLEY INN
Rochester, Vt.
Air and Sun Baths
$15.00 per Week

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EXPERT REPAIRING and re-covering of Umbrellas, Trunks, Bags repaired. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1225.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: HANS HOLBEIN (the younger).

Where: Germany, Switzerland and England.

When: Fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

Why famous: A German painter, son of Hans Holbein, also an artist. He appears to have left Augsburg, his birthplace, and to have gone with his brother to Basle where he was employed as an illustrator. Whether he ever strayed across the border into Italy is matter for dispute. It seems likely, for his early wall paintings and religious pictures betray an Italian influence, while his portrait drawings possess that delicacy of finish which is peculiarly German. He shows himself to have been deeply moved by the Reformation (one of its leaders, Melanchthon, was his friend), yet even in his religious pictures Holbein was emphatically a realist. He looked keenly and appreciatively at his world and frankly painted the people he saw moving about in it.

There being small scope for artists in the Basle of that period, Holbein crossed to England, carrying letters from Erasmus to Sir Thomas More. At once his horizon widened, for More sat to him and many another of London's nobility. The year 1530 saw him again in England, that time for a longer stay. His successful portrait of Thomas Cromwell opened all influential gates to him; there seemed little doubt that he was attached to the court. Henry VIII invited him to paint a picture of the royal family, to be hung in the palace at Whitehall.

For his strikingly compelling portraits, Holbein is most commonly esteemed. So familiar are they that many persons, when they think of Henry VIII or Erasmus, More or Anne of Cleaves, think of them as portrayed by Holbein. He had an almost uncanny insight into character; he would not flatter, but he would paint precisely what he saw with tireless labor in the setting forth of contours and modulations and subtle contrasts. He seems to have been oddly unaware of the countryside, but was rather a painter of city scenes and city dwellers. Gazing at one of his portraits, an observer once wrote: "Give him only a voice and thou wouldst believe that thou sawest him in his person, living and not painted."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What new work year has been suggested for Russian factories? — *World's Great Capitals* 20
2. At what speed does the earth move?—*Odds and Ends* 20
3. What was the first church in the United States to have an organ?—*News Section* 20
4. What great tribute was paid to Thomas Edison by his "right-hand man"?—*Editorial Note* 20
5. What is the only word in the English language ending in "sede"?—*Word a Day*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Transient

That which is transient literally goes across (Latin *trans*, "across," *ire*, "to go"), either from one thing or person to another, or passing with time, not being permanent or durable. However, there is a tangible quality about "transient" which is not felt in "transitory," for instance. "Transient" characterizes something which is permanent in its present place; "transitory" characterizes anything material which seems to exist for a time, but which must pass away.

Since "transient" marks impermanence, the conclusion is often drawn that it also means hasty or momentary, as a "transient glance." It seems that "fleeting" or "ephemeral" might more aptly express that idea.

In the United States, "transient," both as adjective and noun, is used to denote one who passes through a place without staying in it, or staying only for a short time; who occupies a place or serves a purpose that is not permanent.

We pronounce tran'sient like tran'shent, emphasizing the first syllable and sounding *a* as in *am*, *e* as in *recent*.

"He was a transient visitor."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: You've noticed the signs along the highway: "Men working ahead." The idea, of course, is to overcome a contrary opinion you might form by watching them.

Nashville Southern Lumberman: The movement to abolish poverty got under full headway last week when the price of helium gas was reduced from $65 to $12.

A Quotation for Today

NO REPROOF or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example.

—HOSEA BALLOU

Odds and Ends

First Woman Office Worker

Some time ago a discussion arose as to when women's work in offices started, and the earliest date that could be ascertained was 1868, in which year a woman was employed in an American bank.

Africa's Dialects

Explorers in Africa have found it necessary to change guides as often as every 20 miles in order to understand the prevailing dialect—of which there are more than 700 on the Continent.

Northernmost Point

It is reported that the northernmost point in the United States is in the Lake of the Woods (Minnesota) projection, which extends to latitude 49 degrees 23 minutes 4.5 seconds.

Money for Clothing

Men in the United States spend $11 for every $16 spent by women for clothing.

Seeing Italy First

In order to keep Italian money at home, taking vacations or holidays in a foreign place is practically under a ban in Italy.

WORLD'S LARGEST TIRE

The world's largest tire has just been built by the Goodyear company. It is 12 feet high and is four feet wide. It requires 45 minutes to inflate the tire to a pressure of only three pounds.

Relief Expenditures

The annual expenditure of the United States Government for the relief and care of its war veterans exceeds $700,000,000.

The Children's Corner

Brian and Jimmy Do Something Exciting

BRIAN and Jimmy were two boys of seven who lived in a tiny village tucked away in the English countryside. They were great friends and did everything together, such as going to school, and coming home, and playing, and all sorts of things like that. And they were so much alike that many people thought they were twin brothers, and not just friends, which was very nice, wasn't it?

One day, summer brought from her storehouse the very nicest morning she could find. She shook its folds out, and said to herself, "There, that will make a splendid Saturday!" and it did.

It was so nice that Brian and Jimmy said to each other, "We really must do something 'citing today."

So they decided to have a picnic, and their mummies packed up extra good lunches for them to take out with them.

Then they trotted down the village street, up the hill, and across the

All at Once a Big Fish Swam to the Top of the Water

fields till they came to Farmer Miffin's pond. It was the prettiest pond in that part of the country, and just the sort of place that made you want to sit on the bank and watch the fish jump about.

That was just how the two boys felt, so they said, "Let's," and took their sandwiches out of their little lunch baskets. Brian's were egg sandwiches, and Jimmy's were tomato, so they shared them with each other, and when they came to the fruit and cake they shared those too.

All at once a big fish swam to the top of the water, and began to blow bubbles at them.

"Why, I do believe he wants some cake," said Brian.

They both broke bits off their pieces of cake and threw them to the fish, who seemed to enjoy them very much.

Then they sent more and more crumbs of cake into the water, and more and more fishes came to gobble them up. And that made the boys decide that the first fish must have called all his relations and friends to share the feast with him. It was most interesting, and Brian and Jimmy got so excited that, without thinking, they drew nearer and nearer to the edge of the bank.

At last Brian said, "We'd better be careful not to fall in because the water's deep here, Daddy says, and we can't swim."

They remembered to keep back for a time, and then Jimmy threw an extra large piece, and leaned over to see if it was their first big fish that caught it, or one of his littlest children. And before either of them could say, "Well, I never!" he had slipped and slithered with a loud splash into that deep, deep pond.

Then Brian did a most excellent thing! Instead of wondering about the next thing, or rushing a long way across the fields to Farmer Miffin's house, he took hold of a tiny tree that grew bravely on top of the bank, and hoped to be a grandfather tree some day, and he leaned a long, long way down, near to the water, and watched for a little bit of Jimmy to come into sight.

In a moment his chum's hand appeared above the water, and Brian grabbed it, and pulled, and pulled, and pulled harder than he had ever pulled at anything before. Soon more of Jimmy began to come out of the water, and at last Brian had pulled so hard that his chum was sitting on the bank beside him again.

After that, of course, they had to go home for Jimmy to change his clothes. But they had had their picnic, so they didn't mind very much.

When their mummies saw them they said, "Whatever have you two children been doing?" and Brian and Jimmy told them what had happened.

And when their daddies heard about it they said that each of them must learn to swim after that—as hard and as quickly as they could. Brian and Jimmy were most surprised to think that a good thing like that had come just through falling in a pond, but they were very glad, too.

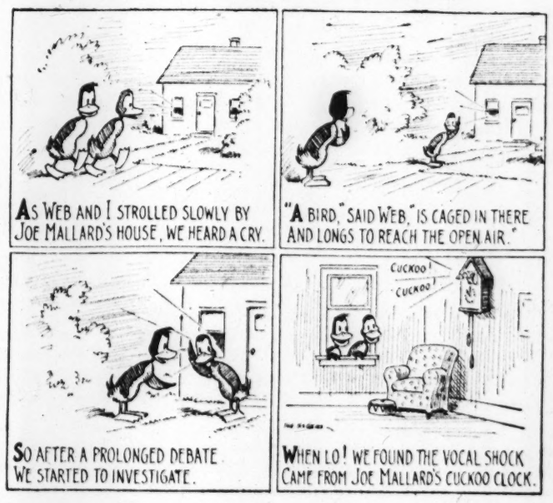
And this is a true story.

Flower Puzzle

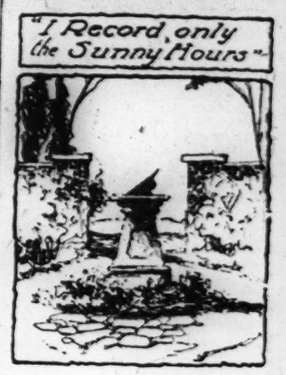
Start at any letter, read up or down, right or left, or diagonally, and spell the names of 11 flowers.

Answer to Hidden Message Puzzle: The Mail Bag.

The Adventures of Waddles


AS WEB AND I STROLLED SLOWLY BY JOE MALLARD'S HOUSE, WE HEARD A CRY.
"A BIRD," SAID WEB, "IS CAGED IN THERE AND LONGS TO REACH THE OPEN AIR."
SO AFTER A PROLONGED DEBATE WE STARTED TO INVESTIGATE.
CUCKOO! CUCKOO!
WHEN LO! WE FOUND THE VOCAL SHOCK CAME FROM JOE MALLARD'S CUCKOO CLOCK.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Jaco

Brookdale, Calif.

JACO, a tiny monkey, was the pet of Carl, a crippled child whose play was limited; so when the boy's mother decided they would take a vacation in the redwoods of California, the monkey was included in the party.

Jaco was provided with a traveling case in which he was made warm and comfortable, but a chain was scorned as he was considered the most obedient of monkeys.

He had always responded to the call of his master, but when they reached Redwood Park, where trees are 2000 years old, 30 feet in diameter and 275 feet high, the immensity of the situation seemingly dawned on Jaco, and he gave a scream of freedom and jumped for a tree. Up and up he went, never heeding the master's call, until he was lost to sight!

Carl was grief stricken. He and his mother were supposed to go from the park that afternoon, and what of Jaco? Long and patiently Carl called for his pet, but there was no response. By this time several camping parties were interested in the situation and a party of Boy Scouts solved the problem.

Carl and his mother were to go to bed and the Scouts would encircle the tree and stand guard all night or until Jaco was tired of his adventure and decided to come down. The Scouts promised to awaken Carl the moment they saw Jaco.

Carl's mother was grateful for this generous plan and consented to it. Hour followed hour and the boys stood by their post. Then as the cool morning hours came on Jaco slowly descended from his high perch. The little master was called and the pet was soon in his arms.

Their day's good turn done, the Scouts rolled into their blankets.

In Lighter Vein

Strange Disappearance

Boss: "Ye're late this morning, Rastus."

Rastus: "Well, sah, when Ah looked in de glass dis mornin' Ah couldn't see meself there, so Ah thought Ah'd gone to work. It was only some time afterward dat Ah discovered dat de glass had dropped out ob de frame!" —*Everybody's Weekly.*

Georgia Cracker

"What nice little boys you are. And how old are you?"

"Twelve years old."

"But you can't be that old."

"Yes'm. Six years apiece."

The Picknickers

Cottager (who has kindly permitted a picnic on her grass): "Ye won't leave litter about, will you? My husband's very particular!"

Picnickers (affably): "Oh, no! We couldn't think of doing a thing like that! We're throwing all our rubbish down that well there!"—*Passing Show.*

Study in Leadership

"Have you brought many people to your way of thinking?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "Public opinion is something like a mule I owned when I was a boy. In order to keep up the appearance of being driver I had to watch the way he was going and follow on behind." *Washington Star.*

Lady Visitor (to boy's mother): "Can't little James recite some of the verse he learns at school?"

Boston Jamie: "No. Poetry, according to my way of thinking, is without logical coherence and therefore devoid of interest, but I shall, if you desire, state some of the formulas of higher mathematics."—*Detroit News.*

Business

"I can't do a thing with Parker," said the manager. "I've had him in three departments, and he dozes all day long."

"Put him at the pyjama counter," suggested the proprietor, "and fasten a card on him with these words:

"'Our pyjamas are of such superior quality that even the man who sells them cannot keep awake.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

His Error

Mrs. Brown eyed the joint critically.

"Tell your master," she said to the butcher's boy, "that I shall buy meat elsewhere if he doesn't correct the error of his 'weighs.'"—*Progressive Grocer.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Tariff Wall—or Spite Fence?

ON THE Polish-Czechoslovak frontier stands the town of Teschen. With its 28,000 inhabitants Teschen is something of a town as frontier towns go. Its experience illustrates the extent to which some of the new post-war tariff walls have been made into international spite fences. Teschen's frontier problem was settled when the Council of Ambassadors divided it between the Czechs and the Poles. The Teschen manufacturer awoke one morning to find his plant in a foreign country; while the dairyman who started out upon his morning deliveries found himself cut off from half his customers, as he had no license to export milk!

The violent artificial cleavage produced by such a tariff is obvious, and is not far removed from another instance described recently by Alfred Pearce Dennis, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, at the Institute of Public Affairs, now meeting in Charlottesville, Va. At the International Chamber of Commerce at Stockholm, Mr. Dennis saw displayed a bill of lading on a carload of coal shipped from Poland to Austria, a distance of some 200 miles. The document was larger, Mr. Dennis reported, than the parchment upon which is inscribed the American Declaration of Independence. It was frescoed with the stamps and certifications of fourteen inspections. The train delay for each inspection, he computed, was three hours. The cost of the delay was taken out in the price of coal to the Austrian consumer. And the fact that Austria needed coal, and that Poland had coal to sell, did not shorten the time of these ceremonials.

The forty-eight individual states of the American Union trade freely with one another, and to the American such European examples of tariff walls may seem preposterous. But renewed interest in the American tariff roused by the activities of Congress has called attention to domestic examples that do not seem far removed from the foregoing. Take the tariff on eggs, for instance. Under the existing rate of eight cents a dozen, the United States is importing one foreign egg to about 7595 domestic eggs. Moreover, research discloses that this single immigrant egg is scarcely up to standard, as fresh eggs go, for it is a venerable pickled duck egg from China!

Friends of the farmer have been urging an increased tariff on Bermuda celery. Figures show that imports of celery from this source are only 3-100 of 1 per cent of the domestic production. It seems hardly enough to break the American celery market. Another set of thinkers is demanding a tariff on the basis of "substitutional competition." This is not based on identity of product, but upon identity of uses. Put a tax on bananas, runs this argument, and the man with a craving for bananas will buy home-grown apples instead! And, finally, a group of those interested in farm relief has asked for an increase in the existing duty of fifteen cents a bushel on corn. American corn imports in 1928 were only 1-50 of 1 per cent of national production. Most of the corn that came in, it is found, was of a kind particularly adapted to feeding pigeons and other small fowls, and came from the Argentine.

Before the pigeons' bill of fare is reduced by a tariff, it might be worth while to recall that the Argentines do not view the proposed increase with favor, and that much of the $16,000,000 worth of farm machinery purchased by them from the United States last year was used in the cultivation of corn.

England's First National Park

THE proposal to convert the Forest of Dean into England's first national park, made four years ago by Lord Bledisloe, former British Minister of Agriculture, after a visit to the national parks in the United States and Canada, and since advocated by him with unflagging enthusiasm, seems to have reached a stage where, for want of any official objections, it can be expected with little likelihood of disappointment soon to become an accomplished fact.

The Forest of Dean, it is apparently agreed, is the most suitable spot for the first national park of England. For not only is it easily accessible to rail and road travelers from the thickly populated south, but it is also said to be an ideal place for camping and holiday making in general. Besides, it is rich in scenic beauties, in animal and plant life, and, last but not least, in literary and historical associations.

But chiefly, perhaps, it is the benefits which the establishment of a national park with its permanent camps modeled on American lines will undoubtedly confer on the local population, a large number of whom are suffering from the slump in the coal industry, that gives the scheme so promising a complexion. For, in the hope of recovering some of their lost prosperity, support for it has already come from the most influential local bodies, and this, it may be assumed, has not been without effect on the Government.

Another significant feature of the establishment of a national park in the Forest of Dean is the part it is destined to play as an object of emulation. Already the mere proposal to make the scheme a reality has called forth the demand for the establishment in Wales of a national park in the mountains of Snowdonia. And the National Conference for the Preservation of the Countryside, which meets in Manchester in October, proposes to give most of its time to the discussion of finding ways and means for following America in forming national parks in various parts of the country.

Mrs. Willebrandt's Prophecy

IN THE course of her series of articles exposing "The Inside of Prohibition," Mrs. Willebrandt has had, necessarily, occasion to comment with some degree of bitterness upon the political conditions which have made enforcement so much of a failure in certain sections. She has been both courageous and frank in marshaling facts which go to show that some of those to whom the public looked with confidence for honesty and capacity in enforcement work have been indeed either incompetent or treacherous. She has explained why it is that so many of the lesser factors in enforcement work have proved venal, but she flatly declines to believe that it is impossible to find trustworthy agents. "I refuse to believe," she says, "that out of our 100,000,000 population, and perhaps 20,000,000 who believe in prohibition, 4000 cannot be found who can't be bought." No sane person will question the justice of this conclusion. The trouble has been with those who selected, or perhaps even somewhat with the method of selection of, the 4000.

Few women ever went through so fierce a barrage of criticism, invective and abuse as Mrs. Willebrandt. For years she has been the target of all who disbelieve in the prohibition law, and the fury of their attack has been somewhat enhanced by a feeling, which in this day of triumphant feminism ought not to exist, that so important and even militant a department ought not to have been committed to a woman. Yet it seems probable that, had it been more fully committed to her, and had she not been limited in many directions by the power of masculine politicians of the old school, her efforts would have been vastly more effective.

She is not discouraged. The closing paragraph of her fifth article will be received by those who believe in prohibition and its future as a trumpet blast rallying the forces of righteousness to new and more vigorous efforts. She says:

> The prohibition law can and will be properly and effectively enforced. Courage, vigor intelligence and experience must begin at the top and spread down. Until then, the country will continue to be influenced against prohibition by the acts of incompetent agents. But thinking people ought to quit blaming the "end men."

We still hold that education in the almost forgotten evils of conditions existing prior to the prohibition law, and in the measure of good accomplished by that law, insufficiently enforced as it is, is the immediate task before the unofficial supporters of prohibition. Enforcement, however, is the job of the federal and state authorities, especially the former. Reform in its methods must, as Mrs. Willebrandt has said, begin at the top. The mandate of the people at the last election was distinctly in favor of an Administration which would make enforcement effective. We do not believe that it is in any sense the purpose of those to whom power has thus been given to shirk its responsibilities, or to fail to commit enforcement to officials who believe in prohibition and have a determination to demonstrate its practicability.

"Spot"

SHEEP dogs are coming more and more to be a feature of attraction at gatherings. Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that there is no sport which is at once so entertaining and of such practical value as that of a Scotch collie putting a flock of sheep through its paces. Its work is performed with precision, fleetness, rare intelligence. Begun at the sound of a whistle, it goes on with celerity until a signal brings it to a sudden stop. Stand on a bowlder in a pasture and watch a collie perform.

The shepherd whistles. The dog is off. Sheep grazing at ease start on the run, an easy canter. There is no barking, no noise. The dog drives his charges first from one side, then from the other. Soon they come up the grassy slopes and at a signal the dog drops, awaiting the next call. Another whistle and the sheep are piloted between two posts. They are shed—scattered—and quickly corralled, and at a further signal driven into a pen. In all its actions the dog loses none of its initiative, but it never fails to obey its master, in whom it recognizes superior wisdom.

Strange as it may seem, many of the famous sheep dogs are named Spot. "Spot," a dog belonging to a farmer at East Colrain, Mass., is to perform at the Eastern States Exposition. Another collie of the same name, an international champion, is to be found at Bradford, N. H. And a third, stationed at the University of Alberta, has won recognition for his kindness to a blind lamb which he faithfully watches over and guides to safety. But no matter what the name, the sheep dog is winning new recognition as an animal of rare skill, patience and intelligence.

Glazounoff and His Message

ALEXANDER GLAZOUNOFF, the Russian composer, who is announced as visiting America in the autumn, may be counted among musicians of conservative inclinations. So counted, he no doubt finds himself on the majority side; for but a small number, after all, really entertain advanced ideas, notwithstanding the great crowd that profess revolutionary notions. Glazounoff in his works discloses, indeed, a traditional outlook; yet for all that, he manages to speak a message of his own and to win for it the attention of the international public.

He makes the journey to the United States by way of France. To begin with, renown in Leningrad; afterward, acclaim in Paris; and finally an invitation from a concert manager in New York—that is the usual process. For, like heroes of legend, artists must first show their bravery at home and must then display the qualities of fearlessness, endurance and resource on the great road, before they can secure welcome at courts where rich prizes are bestowed.

Only relatively, perhaps, belonging to his own time, and really a man of an earlier period, Glazounoff somewhat resembles Rachmaninoff, whom Americans have long known not only as a composer but also as a performer, and whom they have unstintedly honored. To become popular in concert halls of Boston, New York and Chicago in late years, a Russian could hardly do a shrewder thing than to write orchestral works in a style more or less like that of Tchaikovsky; which is about what Rachmaninoff does in his symphonic pieces and his piano concertos. Glazounoff's lamp of the backward light, however, shines to a day even remoter than Tchaikovsky's; to Glinka's, if not beyond to Beethoven's. Glazounoff possibly has more characteristics in common with Medtner, who made a visit to America not long after the war, than with Rachmaninoff, though his methods could be described as less severe and rigid than Medtner's.

All considerations in, here seems to be a Russian composer who, while standing with the conservative majority, holds a place quite singular. Whereas the music of Tchaikovsky concerns itself with personal emotion, that of the historic "Five" with national color, and that of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Stravinsky with special descriptive effect, Glazounoff's melody and his orchestral scoring seek to express a general mood, to say something that everybody's experience can verify and to picture men and manners in their permanent and universal aspects.

Airplanes That Swim

THE vision of the sixteenth century voyager, who in fancy saw a galleon rise out of the sea to a tremendous height, and then sail through the air to fabled isles of wealth, is finding a modified fulfillment as the flying boat, with the giant Dornier air liner as its most challenging exponent, is increasingly utilized.

When it is remembered that three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered by oceans and seas, and that many centers of activity on the continental areas are located along rivers and lakes, the plane that can swim as well as fly looms as a versatile factor in the air future.

John Cabot's cockleshell barks opened the way for the Bremen in making the Atlantic a connecting link between northern Europe and America, rather than a divider of the continents. Advancing beyond the oceangoing vessel, the airplane has risen into the rarer element, where speed is increased four times. Now the flying boat promises to give the seas a new rôle, that of a landing field, present all along the air course.

Rivers also assume a new significance as clearly marked lanes for air traffic. Free of high obstructions above the water level, they offer at the same time clear air highways, and landing fields on which flying boats may come to rest in the heart of cities like New York, New Orleans and St. Louis. When New York is projecting expensive landing fields on the tops of buildings, in order to bring planes closer to the city's center than is possible with the present airports, all distant more than an hour's drive, the value of a flying ship that can land at many points in the Hudson or East River is obvious.

Airplanes that depend upon earth landing fields become, under present circumstances, unprofitable as carriers beyond a certain increase in size, aviation engineers have pointed out, since the necessity for rapid climbing to clear obstructions around their landing areas causes the structural weights to increase in greater ratio than the carrying capacity. Flying boats, with practically unlimited room to take off and land, can be increased in size to a greater degree, due to their more gradual climbing gradient.

Exploration of wilderness regions becomes simpler through the flying boat, which can land on mountain lakes that could not be reached otherwise without extensive pioneering. Landing fields await the flying boat wherever a sheet of water gleams, and the amphibian, equipped with wheels, can also utilize any area available for ordinary landings. Airplanes that swim open possibilities which wait only for attention to the details, such as discovery of light metals which will stand up under contact with salt water, for a fuller realization.

Editorial Notes

"Time and tide wait for no man," but on the island of St. Kilda, north of Scotland, the inhabitants reverse the maxim and wait for time and tide, the tide serving as mailman. Letters for the outside world are placed in tin cans with coins to pay for postage, and thrown into the ocean attached to sheepskin buoys with wooden floats marked, "St. Kilda Mail. Please Open." Ocean currents carry them to the Shetland Islands, where connection is made with mail steamers.

What better proof of the democracy of golf could be asked for than the fact that, of the eight players who reached the quarter-final round of the United States Public Links championship tournament, four were clerks, two were salesmen, one was a mailman and one a schoolboy, while they represented seven cities in six states!

By winning the Thomas A. Edison scholarship, Wilbur B. Huston has helped confirm Horace Greeley's advice of, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." But another interesting point is that, having grown up with the West, he is coming east to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for further education.

Though "No Parking" signs are supplanting hitching posts, and filling stations taking the place of watering troughs, drivers of the few remaining horses should not overlook the fact that they need refueling now and then for best results.

The fine action of the German Republic in voluntarily setting aside 40,000,000 marks for the purchase of books in replacement of those destroyed in the library at Louvain is what its neighbor republic would term a "beau geste."

The Graf Zeppelin, on its trip to America, carried, among other things, a gorilla, a chimpanzee, 600 canaries and a piano. Substitute a calliope for the piano, and one can almost picture the traveling circus of the future.

Can Bacchus Be Bound?

BY EDWARD TALLMADGE ROOT

THE arguments of the opponents of prohibition reduce themselves to this: It cannot be enforced! It will not be obeyed! This position was clearly stated by Walter Lippman in a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Lippman admitted that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be repealed, but said: "It is the intention of the wets . . . to change its practical effect, even though its language remains the same." This, he claimed, "is a normal and traditional American way of circumventing the inflexibility of the Constitution." "The forces of inertia are on the side of the wets. Ordinary human self-indulgence will prove stronger than abstract determination to correct it." In other words, appetite will and should defy law.

How familiar all this sounds! Where have I heard the like before? Ah, I recall! About 406 B. C., a Greek poet, Euripides, wrote a play called "The Bacchae." It described the attempt of Pentheus, King of Thebes, to put a stop to the Bacchanalian revels. Bacchus himself, in disguise, as the leader of the revelers, was bound and imprisoned. A priest pleads, in words which Mr. Lippman might have quoted:

> The tale is told
> That this is he who first to man did give
> The grief-assuaging wine. Oh, let him live!

But the King persists—and gets into trouble. His palace is mysteriously shattered. He himself, befuddled by the god, spies upon the reveling women. They discover and tear him to pieces. His own mother leads them on. He recognizes and pleads with her.

> But she, with lips afoam and eyes that run
> Like leaping fire, with thoughts that ne'er should be
> On earth, possessed of Bacchus utterly,
> Stays not nor hears.

What an accurate description of drunken frenzy! Yet the Greek verdict, and the apparent moral of the poem, was that Pentheus deserved his fate, because Bacchus was a god!

* * *

Was not this the essence of paganism—the deification of desire, the apotheosis of appetite? Each natural force, each human passion, in the ancient world, was regarded as a god. This logically made the universe a chaos of conflicting wills. All the poetry of Greek mythology cannot hide the fact. From that world emerged one race, men among children, the Hebrews. They still retained the old plural term, Elohim, a plural representing the fullness of God. All forces are manifestations of one wise and holy will! And, when the Hebrew felt within himself the conflict of overpowering impulses, he prayed: "Unite my heart to fear Thy name!" Then came one who taught that the All-great is also the All-loving. And how did he deal with appetites? He bade men master them no matter what it costs! "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out!" His followers joyfully accepted the life-controlling maxim: "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink . . . do all to the glory of God." "It is good neither to . . . drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." And surely, now that the unity of the whole universe is revealed by modern science, only such a unifying faith is reasonable!

Yet, strange to say, this modern age is witnessing a recrudescence of paganism. The wets say that they will not obey the prohibitory law. What law has the liquor traffic ever obeyed? From the dawn of history, governments have been compelled to deal with it as with no other business; and it has always been disobeying and defying law. The Eighteenth Amendment threatens it with extinction. In desperation, its defenders assert a dogma: You cannot, you must not repress appetite! Is not this what the ancient meant when he said: "Bacchus is a god! Venus is a goddess!" Despite all the obvious social benefits of prohibition, even partially observed, Mr. Wetman declares: "It's an outrage! I want my drink!" For its sake he condones and fosters a lawlessness which threatens, if it succeeds, to wreck the whole system of government—just as, according to Euripides, Bacchus shattered the palace of Pentheus.

Will it succeed? So it sometimes seems. But in two vital respects conditions in the United States today differ from those in Thebes more than 2000 years ago.

What most shocks us in the play of Euripides is that the drunken revelers were women and the queen-mother led them. My queenly mother was one of those cultured women who, shrinking, knelt on the beer-soaked floors of saloons and prayed them out of existence, and so founded the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The organized women of the United States are not the devotees, but the implacable foes of Bacchus!

* * *

Then, religion was—amazing as it seems to us—on his side. Today, it is against him. The Protestant churches are more solidly back of prohibition than ever before. At the World Conference on Alcoholism, every great religion and all branches of Christianity save one recorded themselves as inculcating total abstinence. This, it may be said, does not necessarily involve legal prohibition. But, in view of the known effects of drinking and of the nature of alcohol, now scientifically proved, must not governments, just in proportion as they are controlled by the Christian ideal: "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak," forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicants?

If Pentheus, a thousand years before the discovery of distilled liquors, shocked by the results of drinking "light wines and beers," felt compelled to try to check the evil, how much greater the necessity today, when greed on the one hand organizes to employ every device to exploit morbid appetite, and on the other an age of automobiles and airplanes demands, in the interest of public safety, clear brains everywhere and always? Civilization is impossible unless all forces and all instincts are controlled by intelligent and unselfish purpose. It is, therefore, dependent on religion. Only Christianity gives such a purpose in its doctrine of the kingdom of God. To yield to the clamor against prohibition, therefore, would mean veritable return to paganism.

* * *

On the other hand, Bacchus is no longer regarded as a god. Even his defenders would not dare to call him this. Craving for alcohol is not even a natural appetite. This insolent Diabolus at last lies stripped of his armor, disclosed to mankind as what he really is—"a narcotic habit-forming poison." Will he, thus forsaken by former worshipers and exposed in his real nature, ever be able again to defy law and shatter the palaces of government?

My confidence in the victory of prohibition rests on history. The conflict between civilization and intoxication is nothing new. At last, industry, science, and religion are combined to overthrow this ancient foe of mankind.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

HERE is a splendid idea. The state theater, citadel of the purest spoken French and the classic plays, should make talking motion pictures. The Comédie-Française, which has successfully perpetuated the traditions established by Molière for fine acting and good plays, is the institution best equipped for such a step. The educational benefit of such films would be considerable. In Canada, the United States, in Latin America and in England, in Scandanavia and in Poland, in Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, it would seem that the desire to learn French is so great that these films would be eagerly sought by large audiences. Their value to France would be, or could be, enormous. In this way a new field would open for the spreading of what many consider the most musical language in the world.

* * *

Checking of illegitimate use of the radio is the purpose of a new branch of the police force which has been formed here, and which is said to be the first of its kind in the world. Everything sent out by wireless will come under the surveillance of this corps, which will be made up of policemen having some knowledge of wireless, and recruits from the state telegraph and radio services. There has been made, it is claimed, unfair employment of the radio by criminals in different countries, and even in France one example of the misuse of wireless has been the tapping of information sent out concerning dealings on the stock exchange.

* * *

One of those books which are always delightful to have around in a home is "Les Costumes Régionaux Français," by Mlle. Gratiane de Gardilanne and Miss Elizabeth Whitney Moffat. These young women, the one French and the other American, went a-touring the highways and byways of France in search of the regional costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They were the first to make such a study, the first to pry into dusty chests and explore private libraries in little towns for costumes and documents. They drew and painted what they saw, held afterward an exhibition of their work, and now have put their pictures in a delightful book. The rich colors and varied forms to be expected find echo in this old quatrain:

> Habilles-toi bien bellement,
> Coiffure à la dentelle,
> Pour qu'on t'aime mignottement,
> Ma belle demoiselle!
>
> Dress yourself beautifully,
> Put on your lace headdress,
> So one could love you delicately,
> My pretty young lady!

* * *

An interesting traveler came into the Paris office of The Christian Science Monitor not long ago. It was Roger Courteville, the Frenchman who was the first to link by automobile the three South American capitals of Rio de Janeiro, La Paz, and Lima. With all the twists and turns, he traveled—with his Brazilian wife—nearly 10,000 miles. Many tribes, he said, had never before seen an automobile, but they were generally ready to lend a helping hand. One band of Indians he found were nearly all taller than six feet. Mountains and valleys, jungles and prairies, were traversed in this attempt to trace a suitable future route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has brought back with him a long film which he has shown here, and which he hopes to take with him on a lecture tour through the United States.

* * *

Should you observe a violoncellist in the orchestra at the Opéra playing as if he alone could supply you with all the music needed for the singing, you may know the reason why after reading this paragraph. He is the father of the nineteen-year-old Mlle. Elsa Baraine, who has won the Prix de Rome for music. This is a signal honor, which is extremely rarely granted to women, and the paternal exuberance is more than understandable. In all probability his coaching—and that of the mother, who was with the National Conservatory of Music for some years—has had much to do with her gift of composing. The prize was awarded for her sacred cantata, "La Vierge Guerrière," based on the heroic experiences of Joan of Arc.

* * *

From beginning to end, it is all adventure, priceless adventure. The click of the bowls calls you as you pass through the gate, and you share in the thrill of the shirt-sleeved gentlemen playing the game. Your eyes stray back as you hear a child laugh, and you are drawn to the pond where gay craft are jauntily sailing. A boat leans, and you look past the boat and espy a fair garden. You wander to it and find trees shaped in the quaintest of forms; were they fashioned at night when the children were sleeping? One branch spirals up inside another big spiral. You must pick up a ball, and throw it back to some players; you must smile at the students puzzling over their French pronunciations, or English diction, if they are French. The pigeons come begging for titbits of bread, and the birds in trees are full of much singing. Ah! Garden of Luxembourg, not much have you changed in one or ten years, and yet each time you are different.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Taxing Land Values or Labor Products

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of the many inquiries being conducted at the present time into the causes of unemployment and poverty, indicating that these unnatural conditions are no longer to be taken for granted, it would seem that too little prominence is being given to the "Land Question" in its relation to this general problem. We may no longer ignore this question nor slur it over, for it is coming to the fore with increasing insistence the world over, notably in England, where it played a most important part in the recent pre-election campaigns.

Both Ramsay MacDonald and the newly appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, are, by many pre-election declarations, committed to the fundamental proposition of genuine tax reform, i. e., taxing land values instead of labor products and processes; and quoting from Land and Liberty (monthly journal for land value taxation and free trade, Tothill Street, London, Eng.) we have this: "The election has taken place. The country has given the Labor Party its mandate, and we have Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's word for it that 'a Chancellor of the Exchequer who taxes land values will deserve the gratitude of the country.' A Labor Chancellor will do this." And again:

> The new Parliament will have a land values group more numerous, better informed and more determined than any previous Parliament had. It is the only group in the House of Commons that is composed of representatives from both Labor and Liberal parties, and its work is to use every opportunity for urging the "Land Value Policy."

While in England they seem to be ahead of us in getting this proposition before the people and debating it in their Parliament, we are making substantial progress here in other ways; and that this is fully appreciated in England will be seen from another paragraph published in the current issue of Land and Liberty, namely, the following:

> "The Pittsburgh Plan."—The Bulletin of the Henry George Foundation of America reports: "A Pittsburgh Taxpayers' League is now in process of organization for the purpose of carrying further in that city the taxation of land values and the exemption of improvements from taxation." It is good news. We may talk big at conferences on the rights of the people to the land and it is good to do so. But when deeds and not words are wanted, an organization for the municipal taxation of land values needs to be invented. It is the only way. The Bulletin further gives the pleasing news that sentiment for the complete untaxing of buildings is beginning to manifest itself.

It may be asked how a mere tax reform is going to abolish poverty and unemployment. This cannot be answered in a word, but many students of the science of political economy are convinced that this kind of tax reform will do so. It must, however, be up to the individual to find out for himself the why and the how, if sufficiently interested.

O. A. TOEPFERT.

Cincinnati, O.

"Refusing Support to War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The splendid editorial in the Monitor of July 17, "Refusing Support to War," awakens thought to the tremendous part mothers may take in the definite stand for peace.

Very soon our daily newspapers will be widely advertising holiday suggestions. Large space will be given to the children. Would it not be well for mothers to strike from their shopping list forever all gifts pertaining to war and destruction? In place of giving guns, cannons, swords and soldiers, may they not substitute constructive toys, such as building blocks, mechanical devices, garden tools, musical instruments, etc.?

Do not we all know from experience, as Pope has so truly said,

> 'Tis education forms the common mind,
> Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined?

Every mother in every land prays for the day "when they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

A MOTHER.

Los Angeles, Calif.